

Garden Rally Thursday Backs Invasion of Italy

Thoughts on Labor Day
—An Editorial
See Page 8

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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SOVIETS NEAR STALINO; CITY AFIRE

Seize 4 More Italy Ports; MacArthur at Lae

Labor Keeps Tie With Its Soldiers

By Dorothy Loeb

Alfred Schmid, a marine private, manned a machine gun at Guadalcanal. His buddy was killed beside him but Schmid stuck to his post and killed 200 of the enemy, stopping a Japanese advance.

Private David H. Jones, fighting at Bizerte, was wounded trying to take a ridge in open country. Despite the wound, he crawled to within 15 yards of a Nazi machine gun nest and wiped it out, permitting his company to advance.

Schmid and Jones are both union men, part of the army of more than 2,000,000 from CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods who are fighting it out with the Axis on land, sea and air this Labor Day. Schmid is a member of the International Molders & Foundry Workers, AFL; Jones proudly carried a card in the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, from Warren, O.

The story of their heroism could be matched ten thousand ways in tales of other men of their kind in the fire of the world over—men from labor's ranks, carrying the war to the enemy. They make up roughly one quarter of the total in service for Uncle Sam today.

War has strengthened union ties of solidarity as nothing ever did before. The smallest local as well as the strongest international keeps contact with its fighting men and women, sends letters, packages, the prize union paper and news of what the union is doing to hold the line and the job for the boys and girls when they get back. Peek at union mail and see.

Somewhere in North Africa, Pvt. Joseph Talia picks up a stub of pencil to tell the International Fur and Leather Workers what their servicemen's activities mean to him. "Words cannot express my gratitude for the package your committee sent me," he writes. "I'm sure that all servicemen who receive these packages thank our union for all it is doing."

More than 8,000 from that international alone are serving in every branch of the armed forces. Some have already distinguished themselves and been decorated as heroes. Pfc. Jo Krakower gives you a taste of that union spirit from "No Man's Land" in New Guinea, as he writes to Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, Local 65, CIO. "The union newspaper sure is popular with the boys here," he says. "I never get enough time to read it through because my tent buddies claim priorities." Seven thousand from that local alone are in service.

Some 10 per cent of all of America's union members are in uniform. New York's Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, counts 2,514 serving. Uncle Sam. Many of these are Sea-

LOCAL PAPERS
We are continuing," he said, "in the prosecution of violators of ceiling prices, and the numbers keep piling up. We're up to 3,573 now, and I want to ask the retailers to cooperate with us. We do not want to summon you to court. Give us the information, help us to prosecute those who are overcharging you."

Referring to the threat of the Butter and Egg Merchants Association to go on "strike" on Sept. 13th against OPA ceiling prices on eggs, the Mayor remarked dryly:

"Well, here is a good one. . . All I've got to say to the butter and egg merchants is that they make it even. As I have already stated, if the price of eggs continues much higher, I will ask the people to enter the blank—b-i-a-t-k—market, and we won't buy eggs."

At the request of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, the Mayor appealed for apple pickers to save the crop in Ulster, Dutchess and Livingston Counties.

Celebrate by Working Today

Labor Day parades will be few and far between today but America's working people are observing their own national holiday with a demonstration far more impressive than lines of marching men and gaily decorated floats.

Without fanfare, those who make the ships, planes, tanks and subs to smash Hitler are doing their demonstrating today for the most part on the production lines.

Most big plants in the New York area respond to the appeal of War Production Chief Donald Nelson and kept the wheels of industry turning. U. S. Steel's Federal Shipyard at Kearny and Port Newark, N. J., were among many in the territory which maintained full force operations throughout the day.

Hudson on 'Key Role of CIO'

See page 4 for Roy Hudson's article on the "Key Role of the CIO." Tomorrow's Daily Worker will carry his concluding article on the tasks of labor today entitled "Changes in the AFL and Their Meaning."

World Labor Unity Is Major Goal, Says CIO

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—The CIO today described the immediate achievement of labor unity between the trade unions of England, the United States, the Soviet Union and the other United Nations as "one of its major goals."

At the same time, the CIO endorsed the proposal of prominent British trade union leaders for a conference of the CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, Trades Union Congress of England, the Soviet Union and the unions of the British dominions.

The CIO attitude was forcefully expressed in a leading editorial in the current issue of CIO News.

The editorial sharply criticized the report of the general council of the British Trades Union Congress on this issue which accepted the position of the AFL against inclusive trade union unity with the CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and the Soviet trade unions.

It pointed out that the TUC report included "ridiculous propaganda claims" that the CIO was just a small "breakaway organization."

SLAF CITIZEN

Singled out for criticism by the CIO editorial was Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of TUC, who has had extensive contact with leaders of the AFL executive council and has relayed the misinformation which he received from them. The editorial comment that "much travel has failed to broaden the viewpoint of Sir Walter Citrine on this subject."

In a sharply worded indictment of the position taken by Citrine and the AFL executive council, CIO News said:

"In other words the international labor unity which is so imperative to aid the war effort of the United Nations—and the winning of a people's peace should be postponed indefinitely, according to this report, because some AFL leaders are fearful of their prestige in relation to the CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods; because they grudge to shake hands with the labor movement of our fighting ally, the Soviet Union; and because some TUC leaders are afraid of hurting the sensitive feelings of these AFL prima donas."

CIO News pointed out, however, that many prominent British unionists, including Jack Tanner and Bryn Roberts, are supporting a resolution at the TUC Congress in Southport this week calling for "new and energetic efforts" for international labor unity including the arrangement of an all-inclusive conference of the unions of the United Nations at the initiative of the TUC.

(Continued on Page 6)

Beauties for Victory



They back the attack—Regina Spirito and Ann Palmer, Italian-Americans, will be among a bevy of hostesses at the Italian-American Unity rally at Madison Square Garden this Thursday night. The rally, arranged by the United Americans of Italian Origin, will send a message of support to Allied forces now overrunning Italy's mainland as 20,000 hail the invading armies as the carriers of liberation for the land of their fathers. Joseph Salerno, Massachusetts CIO president, will be one of many prominent Italian-Americans who will address the session.

—Daily Worker Photo

Labor Day Messages Call for 2nd Front

Inspired by the invasion of Italy, trade unions in many parts of the country greeted Labor Day with the issuance of new pledges of support to the war effort and production increases and pressing pleas for a second front in Western Europe.

Local 16, United Office & Professional Workers, CIO, speaking for 5,000 New York members, sent President Roosevelt jubilant congratulations on the action on the Italian mainland, hailed news that a tripartite conference with Britain and the Soviet Union is being planned and urged that next on the program be "an immediate opening of a full scale second front which our victories in Africa and in Italy have helped to make possible."

The general executive board of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, in session in San Francisco, sent greetings to Marshal Joseph Stalin, Premier John Curtin of Australia and General Dwight Eisenhower.

REMAIN PARTNERS

The message to Stalin sent sincere congratulations on Red Army victories and expressed the hope that his nation and ours "shall remain partners in the struggle for a better world." The letter, signed by Harry Bridges, president, told the Soviet leader: "It is our hope that the great achievements of the Red Army will be matched without further delay on a second European front."

Labor Day means more to Americans this year than ever before, the California CIO declares in a special statement, which hails Allied victories in the Soviet Union, Italy and the Pacific and asserts:

"The certain downfall of fascism in Europe requires only the opening of a second land front in the West."

"This is the hour of decision. There can be no let up. At home we must continue to produce and produce and produce. Our objective is clear—complete destruction of fascism, followed by a just, durable peace."

In Baltimore, James Drury, president of the CIO Council, named the opening of a "real second front on the continent of Europe" the "prime issue facing America this Labor Day."

"Such a second front," said Drury, "catching the Nazis in a giant pincer, would save the lives of millions of our sons and brothers who

(Continued on Page 6)

Bridgehead Lengthened To 40 Miles

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS

North Africa, Sept. 5 (UP).—British Eighth Army troops have taken four more Italian ports, lengthening their bridgehead to 40 miles, while Canadians have turned inland and penetrated the toe of the boot to a depth of several miles, it was disclosed tonight.

The Canadians encountered virtually no resistance, according to a dispatch filed from their Italian headquarters.

(The Algiers radio said the Allies had won control of the road across the toe between Bagnara and Melito, the extremities of their hold on the coast, which would seal off some 700 square miles of conquered territory. An Italian broadcast admitted the Allies had penetrated some distance into the interior.)

Landing at Bagnara, a Commando force detached from the Eighth Army quickly seized that small port on the North coast of the toe and joined forces with the British and Canadian main body advancing north from fallen San Giovanni, a communique announced.

Scilla, linked in mythology with Charybdis across the strait, also was captured in this advance while at the other end of the invasion area the Allies swept through Lazzaro and Melito.

ITALIAN PRISONERS

More than 2,000 prisoners, nearly all Italians, have been captured and the advance is proceeding smoothly with no resistance beyond mines and demolitions, it was announced. The German defense forces apparently are falling back through the hills to make a stand in the area of Catanzaro on the ball of the Italian foot.

Pounding ahead along the coastal roads, the Allies were reported discharging the German batteries on the thickly forested Aspromonte Peaks inland from Reggio, leaving them to be mopped up later or blasted loose by Allied fliers.

It was disclosed that Gen. Sir B. L. Montgomery, Commander of the Eighth Army, landed in Italy only a few hours after the initial assault and reviewed his invasion troops at Reggio Di Calabria.

As streams of reinforcements and supplies poured across the narrow strait from Sicily, the Axis sent out fighter-bombers in futile forays to impede the movement and lost eight planes to the guns of swift British Spitfires.

Other Allied planes, dipping below lowering clouds, blasted enemy positions in the South Italy hills while bombers ranged to the Naples area to attack roads, airfields and railway traffic. Bad weather made the assault with an early morning but a number of grounded aircraft and rail lines were reported hit.

fall on August 23. He ordered his men to stand firm—to hold the city at any cost. But even Der Fuehrer's presence in the midst of his fighting men failed to improve their morale and they finally were forced to yield the city before the hammer blows of the Soviet summer offensive.

Col. Ivan Vorobiev, a representative of the Soviet High Command who is conducting American and British correspondents on a tour of this front, said that the German army has changed considerably for the worse since it drove into Russia on June 22, 1941 with high hopes of taking Moscow before the winter.

The 49-year-old colonel, who was a Czarist officer in the last war, said the situation in the Soviet Union now is comparable to that which preceded the German collapse in the last war.

Up to 1942, Vorobiev said, the German army, judged by prisoners

taken, was made up almost exclusively of men between the ages of 25 and 30 and not diluted by any non-German nationalities. Now, he said, the army is made up of soldiers of all ages—18 to 45—with many in bad physical condition and wearing shabby uniforms. Some are without under clothes.

The Germans, he said, have lost their early arrogance and the conviction that they were invincible "supermen." The phrase "Ehlers Kaput (Finished)" which has been common among Nazi prisoners now is being uttered even by officers who see no reason for continuing the fight.

The colonel said that unparalleled losses compelled the Germans to dilute their pure German divisions with elements of Poles, Czechs and French troops. He said that he saw

(Continued on Page 6)

Red Army Retakes 270 Towns in Day

LONDON, Sept. 5 (UP).—Soviet troops, driving in a pincer maneuver against the flaming city of Stalino, have smashed through German defenses to within 14 miles of the Donets Basin metropolis on the southeast and 15½ miles on the northwest, a special Soviet communique reported tonight.

Closing in steadily on Stalino, which front dispatches said the Germans had fired preparatory to evacuating, the Red Army occupied Khartsysk, 15½ miles northwest of the city and Mospino, 13½ miles southeast.

Pressing forward on the Donets, Konotop and Bryansk sectors the Red Army registered gains of three to nine miles in the day's fighting, and recaptured some 270 inhabited places from the Germans.

Lesser gains were reported in the drive on Smolensk, key to the German defenses on the Central Front, but the communique said several occupied places were taken in that area.

Cutting another important German communication line, the Soviets seized the rail junction of Khutor Mikhailovsky, 83 air line miles south of Bryansk and thirty miles west of Sevsk. Khutor Mikhailovsky controls the Bryansk-Konotop-Kiev line.

TAKE SUSEMKA
Smashing along that same railroad, the Red Army forged into Susemka, 23 miles north-northeast of Khutor Mikhailovsky and 60 miles south of the enemy-held strong point of Bryansk.

The Soviet overran 120 inhabited places as they tightened their grip on the rich Donets Basin, "the Pennsylvania of Russia," scoring gains of 6.21 to 9.31 miles.

They captured the important town of Artemovsk, 45 miles northeast of Stalino and less than 100 miles east of Pavlograd. Taking Artemovsk, the Red Army cut the railroad connecting Slavyansk and Sumy.

They took Dzerzhinsk, 30 miles north-northeast of Stalino, Nizhnaya Krynya, 20 miles east-northeast and Panteleimonovka, 16 miles north-east.

Battering their way through German defenses, they won the sizable town of Komсомолск and the large inhabited places of Krasnoye, Imeni Kirova, Zheleznoye, Novoe Silovskoye, Krasnoye, Verkhneye Krynya. In addition, they captured railway stations at Alekseyevka, Mayorskaya,

(Continued on Page 6)

British Union Parley to Hear Shvernik

LONDON, Sept. 5. — Nikolai Shvernik, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, will head a 5-man delegation to the annual convention of the British Trades Union Congress, opening next week in Southport, Allied Labor News learns from an authoritative source.

The presence of the Soviet delegation will heighten interest in the debate on the issue of international labor unity. Nearly 7,000,000 trade unionists will be represented at the convention.

Major subjects to be discussed at the convention, besides international labor unity, will be:

The need for an immediate invasion of Europe; repeal of clause 5 of the Trade Disputes Act which bars unions of government employees from membership in the TUC; reorganization of the British trade union movement so as to absorb the present large number of craft unions into single industrial unions; and repeal of the Black Circular—a TUC general council directive barring Communists from holding office in local trade councils.

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(Continued on Page 6)

'Russia -- Partner Or Rival'

By Israel Amter

III.

There certainly were reasons why the Soviet Government did not participate in the Quebec Conference. Conferences are good if they make decisions and if the decisions are carried out. More than a year ago, in June 1942, agreement was arrived at between the President and Molotov for the opening of a second front in 1942. There have been conferences since June 1942, but the second front has not been opened.

There are those who say that the Soviet Government asks for the second front only when it is hard pressed. This is sheer nonsense. If the Soviet Government asked for it in the summer of 1942 when Hitler had the initiative, surely in the summer of 1943 Hitler has not the initiative, but on the contrary is completely on the defensive and his armies are being driven back very rapidly.



Israel Amter

As David Lawrence says: "We, on our side, have tried by camouflaged words, to answer that we already have a second front and will open a third and a fourth." But these fronts, important as they are, have not taken away one Nazi soldier from the Eastern Front, nor in any way relieved the Red Army. What then may be the reason for the failure to open a second front?

The last time Prime Minister Churchill was in Washington, in a speech before Congress he stressed aerial warfare and said he saw no harm in trying to see if a war could be won by air power alone, provided other measures were not excluded. Lawrence is correct, therefore, when he says: "Russia isn't interested in seeing America and Britain withhold their huge armies from battle while 'experiments' are tried." While Churchill seems to have been an advocate of air warfare as an "experiment," Lawrence declares that "most of the American military advisers have wanted such a front (a land front) for a long time." If this is true, it might explain, in part, the failure to land allied expeditionary forces in Western Europe.

On the other hand, there are those who declare that Stalin demands the second front only in order to relieve the Red Army. Certainly relief of the Red Army is a justified demand. The Red Army has suffered tremendous losses, many times more than those of the United States, Britain and all the other United Nations combined. Secondly, millions of the Soviet people have been murdered or driven into Germany to work as slaves. Thirdly, large sections of the territory of the Soviet Union, its towns and cities which have fallen into the hands of Hitler's fascist beasts, have been destroyed.

If the United Nations are really united nations, then it is their duty to work in such a manner that none will be overburdened, and each one will do his part. If the Soviet Union should, by any mishap, not be able to continue the war with the same energy, not only would this make the war unnecessarily long, but at the same time face the United States and Britain with the task of self-preservation through the throwing into Western Europe of hundreds of thousands of troops protected by navy and air fleet. In other words, the second front is for the benefit of all of us and not of the Soviet Union alone.

If again there are those who express the fear today that the Red Army may reach Berlin before the American and British soldiers, then the question must be asked, what do you expect the Soviet Union to do? Shall it hold up the Red Army and not press the present offensive which can drive the Nazi army into a defeat, if not a rout? The failure to follow up upon advantages in Sicily is not good military strategy. This we can learn from the Eastern Front. It is true that the bombing of Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Cologne, Stettin, Kiel, Rome, Naples, Milan, etc., is of tremendous importance and has helped to soften up the people of Germany, Italy, etc. But now, with the Red Army on the offensive and the peoples of the occupied countries prepared and waiting for the call, the task is the immediate launching of the second front no matter what the cost may be. For this cost will be incomparably smaller as far as lives and property are concerned, than what we will have to pay if the war is allowed to drag on month after month and year after year.

Perhaps this was one of the decisions of Quebec. The President pointed out that preparations for the invasion of North Africa (in November, 1942) began in May. Perhaps preparations for the carrying out of the second front are under way. But in any case, even if they should be carried out this year, we are already one year into according to the pledge of last year. Therefore, we are now to be shown. Millions of troops are in England waiting to invade the Continent.

How long then are we going to force the Soviet Government to carry on the fight alone? How long are we going to allow the fascists to exploit the contradictions that exist between the leading powers, and the reactionary, pro-fascist, anti-Soviet press of the United States and the various organizations that sympathize with them, use them to agitate for a negotiated peace—a Hitler peace?

The same forces demand a withdrawal of the United States from the European continent and concentration upon Japan. These same anti-Soviet forces are demanding that the Soviet Government grant air bases in Eastern Siberia to the United States so that from these bases Japan itself can be bombed. Although such demands seem plausible, nevertheless they are provocative. How often must it be said (1) that the Red Army in Eastern Siberia has immobilized one million Japanese troops—forcing them to be on the alert but with nowhere to go; and (2) granting air bases to the United States is equivalent to declaring war by Japan. And what would this mean in military terms? It would mean that the Soviet Government would have to fight on two fronts, taking away troops and equipment from the Eastern Front to be thrown into the Far Eastern Front.

In such a situation, the danger confronting the United States and Britain would be increased manifold. The Red Army on the Eastern Front might be seriously weakened. This would jeopardize the whole position of the United Nations. Therefore, our government, immediately after Pearl Harbor, recognized the correctness of the position of the Soviet Government and made no further demand in that direction. But the Daily News, the Hearst press, the Chicago Tribune and fascists of all sorts, have made these demands. Even David Lawrence, in his otherwise good article, "Russia -- Partner or Rival?" also declares that "we must exact pledges from Stalin that, when the time is opportune, he will permit us to bomb Japan from Siberian bases."

There is one sector of the war to concentrate upon now—that is the war in Europe. Let us win that war, strengthen our forces in the Far East, and do it not in due time, but immediately.

Win-the-war forces cannot but give full support to the suggestion for a conference of the three leading powers—United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain—particularly for discussing and deciding on action to shorten the war and strengthen the coalition. The fascists have had their heyday, profiting by the many untoward incidents that seem to pile up and dominate the whole situation. But this is not true. Conducting coalition warfare among democratic nations is a serious and difficult task. If the various nations and their representatives enter into this task sincerely, unity can be achieved. Lawrence correctly says: "Russia can be our partner or our rival. The choice is with us." (Emphasis mine. I. A.) That is correct. And the American people have already chosen. Gallup polls have shown that 80 per cent of those canvassed declared they are for cooperation with the Soviet Union not only now, but after the war as well.

We are partners in this war, not rivals. The Soviet Union is our MOST powerful partner! We are passing through a crisis in our relations. This crisis will disappear if the U. S. and Britain take as energetic steps on the war front as are being pursued on the Eastern Front; if in their diplomacy, the United States and the British governments are completely above board; and if, finally, which is most decisive, we base ourselves upon the anti-fascist forces in the occupied countries which are representative of the broadest sections of the people, who have been working in the underground, conducting sabotage and destruction of Nazi forces and uniting the people for the day of liberation.

This will be an unbeatable combination. Faith in the people, based upon the consciousness of this being a just war, will bring victory. It is up to us to decide.

Soviet Press Aides Killed at Front

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (UP).—Two members of the government Press Bureau were killed recently while accompanying British and American correspondents on a trip to the front, an obituary printed in the newspaper *Izvestia* revealed today. The cause of their deaths was not revealed.

The obituary, signed by the Peoples' Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, V. M. Molotov, and other high officials of the Foreign Office Commissariat, said that Mikhail Vasev, vice chief of the Press Department, and Victor Kozhemyako of the Censorship Bureau, were killed during the trip.



Sergeant Frank P. Kozack, one of the men who took part in the daring bomber raid on the important Axis oil fields at Ploesti, Roumania, is now back in the U. S.

Chile Officials Hit Franco

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (Delayed) (ICN).—A demonstration led by government officials attacking the Franco regime and affirming support for Spanish Republican refugees was held in Santiago, Chile, it is reported here.

The demonstration was held on the eve of the international convention of Solidarity with Spanish Republican Refugees held in Mexico City on Aug. 20-22.

Organizers of the meeting, in which all the democratic parties took part, were Senator Ruedendo Ortega of the Radical Party and Senator Elias Laferte of the Communist Party.

Soviet Labor Leads World In All-Out War Effort

By Oakley Johnson

On this Labor Day, observed in the beginning of the fifth year of World War II and after twenty-one months of direct American participation, it is well for organized labor in America to look across at organized labor in the land of its great ally, the Soviet Union.

There, where the Red Army today and every day is whamming the Nazi war machine, driving back and killing off the Nazi murderers and slave-drivers, the part played by labor is all-important.

Labor on farm and in factory has but a single aim: to feed and equip the Red Army, the Red Navy and the Red Air Force, to supply the materials of war to bring victory. Besides producing food and munitions and transport, fulfilling and over-fulfilling the production plans, organized labor in the Soviet Union buys Soviet bonds, supplies funds for the purchase of tanks and planes, takes care of refugee children, gives special care to the families of Red Army men, sends packages to soldiers and sailors, and—on occasion, when the Nazis stand without the city's gates, they take their own product in hand, as the workers of Stalingrad did, and fight the enemy with gun, tank and hand-grenade.

AT THE FRONT

This is true, though great numbers of the men who used to work in Soviet factories and mines, on Soviet trains and ships, and on Soviet farms, are now fighting at the front, and Soviet women are holding down their jobs and turning out the needed supplies.

Soviet workers volunteer to work on holidays, to produce more and more above the plan. They compete with each other in the factories, the workers of one plant challenge the workers of another plant, a factory or a farm will challenge all comers in the whole USSR—to shove up their production norms, break production records, increase labor productivity, produce more for the front and for victory.

When a town is recaptured, organized labor is right on the job, supplying experts in every line of work, to rebuild and restore the streets and buildings, transport services and water and gas supply, the schools and hospitals and all other necessary services.

Besides the thousand and one jobs on the home and military fronts, Soviet labor does not hesitate to undertake others on the international front—to gain international labor unity.

LABOR COALITION

Soviet labor believes that in a war against fascism, with the governments and armies of the democratic nations forming a coalition for victory, labor in the democratic nations should also form a coalition for victory. After all, this is labor's war. That's why the Soviet trade unions are calling for an interna-

Salazar Prepares for Terror Against Portugal Labor

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Week-end newspapers carried references to the stepped-up military preparations which Portugal is making, and speculated on the purpose of these preparations.

Portugal is calling 10,000 reservists to the army and, as Portugal's dictator, Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, himself said in a communique, new war material is being received in Portugal and large-scale military maneuvers are planned for late September and early October.

The speculations (by the London Evening Standard and other papers) are that Portugal may declare war on Japan, because Japan has seized Portuguese territory in the Far East, i. e., Macao and Timor Island, and is committing atrocities against the Portuguese population.

INTERNAL SITUATION

The only official evidence lending color to this speculation is the passage in Premier Salazar's communique, which says the new military strength "in the unfortunate limits in which we are living may have to be used against foreign enemies as well as against internal elements of national disintegration."

However, this passage gives rather more emphasis to "internal elements of national disintegration" (that is, anti-Nazi and anti-Salazar democratic forces) than to "foreign enemies."

Furthermore, the Japanese seizure of Portuguese territory occurred a year and a half ago (Feb. 20, 1942), and it seems odd that Portugal should now plan war on the Axis just as the Axis is beginning to show signs of ultimate defeat.

The expression used by Salazar, "elements of national disintegration," is a fascist cliché meaning anti-fascist, a/d, pre-democratic sentiment and organizations. Light on these "elements" has been thrown by the report of a Portuguese sailor who arrived a few days ago in an American port and told the Daily Worker of strikes and demonstra-

tions in Lisbon and in neighboring towns.

One strike he spoke of occurred on July 23, a sit-down strike involving Lisbon and two nearby municipalities, which was still in progress when the sailor's ship left port on Aug. 3.

FOOD SCARCITY

The strikers, apparently led by underground Communist organizers, protested mainly against the scarcity of food.

"They went to the factories and refused to work, saying they couldn't work without eating," the sailor said.

The Salazar government used a tremendous military display to cow the strikers, the sailor said. Not only special police units and Salazar's own "Legionarios" were on the street, but all kinds of war material including tanks, machine guns and airplanes.

To enforce its display of strength, Salazar's planes also flooded the streets with propaganda, explaining that the lack of food was to be blamed on the British, who carried everything Portugal produces to the fortress of Gibraltar.

(The sailor said copies of this anti-British propaganda had been turned over to the United States Government.)

SHIP FOOD TO NAZIS

As a matter of fact, as the Portuguese workers are beginning to know for themselves, the great scarcity of food is a consequence—not of the British taking it away—of shipping to Germany a great part of what Portugal produces, and shipping to Germany also what is imported from American countries.

Incidentally, the sailor said, five or six Portuguese ships arrived at Philadelphia alone every week, and most of what they carry back goes to Germany as soon as it reaches Portugal.

During the last two days of the July 29 strike, the sailor added, clashes took place, and three women were among the killed. The sailor reported great dis-

content throughout Portugal, and added the significant observation that "the people in general have great confidence that the victory of the United Nations will mean the end of Salazar."

Besides, the Portuguese common people have great admiration for Stalin and put their hopes in the Red Army, he said.

It would seem that Premier Salazar, pal of Franco, the Spanish dictator, and co-puppet with Franco of Adolf Hitler, senses the mood of the Portuguese people and is planning to hold them down by force when United Nations victory comes and the Portuguese demand the freedom and democracy that other people have.

Italians in South Eager To Surrender

ABOARD THE BRITISH DESTROYER QUILLIAM, Straits of Messina, Sept. 3 (Delayed) (UP).

It looks like wash day over on the Italian shore. Since dawn white nightgowns, sheets and handkerchiefs have been fluttering from hundreds of hillside and out of windows.

Italians waved white handkerchiefs from the vineyards and others ran to the beaches with white sheets as our warships steamed by.

All were anxious to surrender.

This destroyer, commanded by Capt. Stephen H. Carhill, is the leader of a flotilla and was the first major British warship to pass through the Straits of Messina into the Tyrrhenian Sea and return. The Quilliam was accompanied by the Destroyer Quail, commanded by Lieut. Commr. Robin Jinks. As we steamed up the straits we passed Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham aboard the Destroyer Tartar from which the Admiral's flag flapped proudly. Cunningham was watching the results of the night's invasion.

As we passed through the straits into the Tyrrhenian Sea a shell from a still unsubdued battery dropped a few hundred yards astern of us.

That was the only opposition encountered during the daylight operations of this vessel.

Smoke still hung over parts of Reggio Di Calabria as we swirled by. Over the hills British batteries still were finding a few targets but along the shore scores of enemy artillery batteries could be seen wrecked and abandoned. A sunken ferry was visible at the San Giovanni terminal. All had been knocked out by our trans-strait artillery barrage which preceded the invasion.

The Soviet trade unions are the biggest, freest, most progressive body of organized labor in the world, and they are fighting every day around the clock (and never dream of striking) to end Hitler forever and all he represents.

PAINTERS WORK FOR VICTORY DAY

Sat., Sept. 25, 1943

The organized painters of Greater New York celebrate this Labor Day and express their devotion to the struggle against barbaric fascism, labor's arch enemy, by donating for the third consecutive year the earnings of their day's hard labor to the various war relief organizations and by purchasing a bond as the Union's own bonus for every one of its members in the United States armed forces.

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FOR A SPEEDY VICTORY AND A PEOPLES' PEACE



Between the Lines

The Road to Berlin From Cairo

DAILY WORKER FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

The invasion of Italy, as all commentators agree, is likely to bring all sorts of important political and military events in its train. It is, of course, expected that American troops will land at the knee of the boot—above Naples. Meaning that the northern part of Italy will before long become a battle ground. At the same time, Italy must be seen as belonging, not so much to central Europe, as to southeastern Europe. Yugoslavia and Greece are therefore places to watch.

Which means also that the decisive political issues raised by the existence of the five-party democratic coalition within Italy, will soon come up for solution. Badoglio has to decide whether to continue the war on Hitler's side or surrender. In either case, the fact that Italian democracy is already a living, definite, organized fact will make an enormous difference. And Allied policy will also have to decide. In the north, where the five parties are a political reality, AMG can become a terrible blunder for us. AMG as an administrative apparatus in Sicily is one thing; in northern Italy, to suppress political activity would mean playing with dynamite. Ask Badoglio, he knows.

We say Yugoslavia and Greece are places to watch not only because of Churchill's reference to the Yugoslav and Greek monarchs in his last speech. Two important commentators, Anne O'Hare McCormick in the *Times* and Walter Lippmann in the *Tribune* drew the same conclusion last Saturday. Miss McCormick says the invasion of Italy implies a decisive strategic decision from which there is no turning back: "This means that the so-called Mediterranean strategy attributed to Mr. Churchill and openly concurred in by the President when we chose North Africa as a base for European operations, has prevailed over all other plans." And Lippmann, in polemizing with Browder, defends Allied strategy and says the "second front in France" is reserved for "the kill," for the finale of the war. The Mediterranean and Italy, in his opinion, form the heart of the Allied contribution this year.

Claude Cockburn's famous newsletter *The Week* is now permitted to be shipped from Britain. Twelve dollars a year for American subscribers. . . . Anna Seaphers is well enough, after her recent injuries, to continue writing. We hear she is working on another book called *Transit*. . . . Uprising in Denmark recalls the fact that the great novelist, Martin Andersen Nexø, author of "Pelle the Conqueror," is still held by the Nazis. . . . The recent change in Yugoslav government-in-exile hasn't brought forth any more wholesome characters. The new prime minister, Bozhidar Purich, is an old friend of Vichy France, and was ambassador to Paris in 1939. His particular trick was to force Yugoslav members of the International Brigade to renounce the fight against fascism as the price for release from Daladier's concentration camps. His minister of interior, Milichевич, used to be head of the "Anti-Communist Bureau" for the Belgrade police. . . . You will notice that AMGOT was shortened to AMG because the former title was an unprintable word in Turkish, much to the glee of the Axis radio, but we are told that WRUL, the American overseas broadcasting station, is also an impolite word in the Slavic tongues. . . . Dr. Emilio Troise, one of the editors of the banned newspaper *La Hora* in Argentina and a socialist of great prestige, has again been released by the Argentine police. He had been arrested after the June 4 coup d'état, then released and rearrested. Intervention of the President of Uruguay seems to have effected the latest release. . . . Intercontinental News also reports that the students of the Littoral University in Argentina have been on strike for several days in protest against the appointment of a known fascist, Bruno Giordano Genta, as rector of the university. The government of Ramirez had ousted the former rector, and the students are braving terror to quit their classes and tie up the university.

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Milk Trust Plans New Price Steal

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. — The big push to increase milk and butter prices is on.

It will be climaxed by a conference here at the end of this month under the auspices of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, one of the big four farm bloc organizations.

The call of the conference was issued by John Brandt, president of the Federation, who is a member of Frank E. Gannett's reactionary National Committee for Constitutional Government.

Brandt said that the purpose of the meeting is "to formulate a program to help government officials correct the maladjustments of dairy prices and alleviate the conditions that are hampering the American dairy farmers in their efforts to produce at full efficiency for the war effort."

Charles W. Holman, secretary of the Federation, put the whole thing much more frankly last month when he urged increases to the consumer in the price of butter of 17 cents a pound and of two to three cents a quart in the price of milk.

The excuse for this attempted price gouge is that higher prices for dairy products will increase production.

But experts here point out that one of the major reasons dairy farmers are running into difficulty is that War Food Administrator Marvin F. Jones and other officials yielded to demands for fantastically high ceiling price for hogs.

The prices are so high that far too much of the available supply of corn is being diverted to hogs, and not enough to dairy products.

In addition to a shortage of feed, dairy farmers are up against a shortage of the skilled labor they need.

Higher prices would not solve either of these problems facing the dairy farmers.

INFLATION THREAT

They would simply start another inflationary spiral, with feed prices going up again, to be followed by new boosts in hog prices and finally by additional increases in dairy products.

Chinese Here Hold First Convention

First national convention of Chinese in the United States met yesterday in the Chinese school at 64 Mott St. to take up problems arising both here and abroad out of the war, the Chinese News Service announced.

Present were about a hundred delegates representing roughly 80,000 Chinese living in this country, it was said. The delegates came from Chinese war relief associations organized since 1937 in such centers of Chinese population as San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, Jacksonville and San Antonio.

"Foremost among the questions which the Convention is taking up will be that of further increased participation on the part of Chinese in the United States in the war effort of the United Nations," Chinese News Service said, in the preliminary announcement. Other problems scheduled were Chinese War Relief and post-war relations between the Chinese and "other elements of the American population."

Headquarters of the convention are at 47 Mott St., and Chu Ting-wang, secretary of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of New York, is local spokesman.

At the meeting Sunday afternoon—in which all the proceedings were in Chinese—the main addresses were given by Dr. Wei Tsi-ning, Chinese ambassador; Dr. Tsune-chi Yu, Chinese consul-general at New York; Dr. Li Yi-ying, representative of the Free World Association; and Bishop Paul Yu-tin, leading Catholic Church dignitary of China, detained the delegates at a banquet at the Port Arthur Restaurant.

Last night, following the afternoon session, the local Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association en-

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Lieut. Magdalene S. Eckman, U. S. Army nurse, is a Japanese prisoner, says a Tokio broadcast. Miss Eckman, 33 years old, of Pine Grove, Cal., one of thousands of American Jewish women in the Service fighting fascism, is the first of them to be taken prisoner in this war.

Bklyn. to Greet Feffer And Michoels

The Hon. John Cashmore, borough president of Brooklyn, heads an impressive list of outstanding civic and religious leaders who have formed a reception committee for Professor Solomon Michoels and Lt. Colonel Itzik Feffer, Jewish envoys from the USSR, according to Mr. Milton Goell, prominent Brooklyn attorney, chairman of the reception committee.

Mr. Goell, who is associate director of the Hebrew Education Society, president of the East New York Dispensary and a prominent figure in numerous other Jewish and civic organizations, announced that a gala welcome is being prepared in honor of the Soviet delegates Sunday morning, Sept. 12, at 10 A. M. at the Parkway Theatre in Brooklyn.

"From Boston to Hollywood, from Mexico City to Montreal," declared Mr. Goell, "the visit of the delegation has stirred huge audiences to a closer understanding of the achievements of our Soviet ally. I know that the citizens of Brooklyn are looking forward to the opportunity of hearing a first-hand account of the story behind Kharkov and Taganrog from two such illustrious representatives of the Soviet people."

Report Mission To Balkans

LONDON, Sept. 5 (UP). — Staff officers of the Allied Middle East Command, completing a mission as daring as Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's pre-invasion trip to Africa, have conferred with "guerrilla leaders in Greece and Yugoslavia," it was learned reliably tonight.

It was understood the conferences dealt with the employment of a Balkan patriot army of 300,000 men in an Allied invasion of Southeastern Europe.

Although details of the spectacular visit inside the European Fortress were rigidly withheld, censorship permitted the disclosure that the Allied officers have arrived back in Cairo.

A short ceremony consisting of a parade and speeches will precede the national game of cricket. Judge James S. Watson, of the municipal court of New York, will represent Mayor La Guardia and will bowl the first ball.

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People's Candidate Ben Davis, Jr.

By Ann Rivington

Introducing Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., the Communist Party's candidate for City Council from Manhattan, campaigning for the people.

[Carl Brodsky, Manhattan Communist, originally nominated, withdrew to give the place to Davis. He said his withdrawal was prompted by his desire to see a Negro member in the City Council from Manhattan, in which Harlem, the world's largest Negro community is located.]

Brodsky explained that the withdrawal of Dr. Channing Tobias from the race left no outstanding Negro in the race, and therefore advanced Ben Davis' name and offered to be his campaign manager.

Campaigns are nothing new for Ben Davis, the well-loved Negro leader, at once genial and earnest, who is chairman of his New York County Committee and a executive secretary of the upper Harlem Section of the Communist Party.

Politics, indeed, has been in the air he has breathed from childhood. His father was a Republican National Committeeman for Georgia when Ben was a boy. Since those days, the Communist leader of today has travelled a road of steady, inevitable political growth which has led to his present position.

Ben will tell you that the fighting traditions of his people, the necessity to struggle all his life against the indignities of Jim-Crow from which all Negroes still suffer, made the path towards freedom lead of necessity to the Communist Party.

AMHERST, HARVARD

That path led, for Ben, through Amherst and the Harvard Law School. At Amherst, he was a football star and revelled in the comparative democracy of New York City on his vacations. Never, however, was he able to quite forget the prejudice that everywhere to some degree permeated his life, as it does the life of every Negro in America.

As he studied law in Harvard, he came to understand the fascist-like legalistic technique of repression used against Negroes in the South for what it was. His righteous anger deepened.

Back from University in Atlanta, Georgia, the young Ben played championship tennis and practiced law. But it was not long before something made him forget the tennis.

That something was the Herndon case.

In January, 1933, Ben Davis became defense attorney for Angelo Herndon, Jr.

Soon Ben discovered that it was his young client who was doing the defending—of him, and all humanity.

One day, the prosecutor referred to Herndon as "this n—er." Ben demanded, with great fire, that this "insult to the Negro people be

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ruled out by the court, and that my client be referred to as Mr. Herndon."

PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE

That day, Ben Davis became the people's tribune. He's been a leader in his people's fight for freedom and equality ever since. Today, with America fighting freedom's war, his leadership assumes greater significance than ever.

In 1934, Ben Davis gave up his law practice, and came to New York as editor of the Liberator, fighting publication. Later he be-

came an editor of the Daily Worker.

Outstanding was his press campaign for passage of the Anti-Lynch Bill, and against the vicious film, "Gone With the Wind."

Last November, Ben Davis, as Communist candidate for Representative at Large, polled 47,907 votes, more than any other Communist candidate in the New York elections. Scores of Negro leaders from every political camp endorsed his candidacy.

"Any Negro who does not vote for Davis," said the Rev. Thomas S. Harten, vice-president of the National Baptist Convention, "is a traitor to the cause of Jesus, the Negro people and the country."

500 JOIN C.P.
Ben Davis' broad shoulders have the strength for many tasks. Under his leadership during the past spring recruiting campaign 500 new members were recruited into the Communist Party in Upper Harlem. When the Harlem outbreak occurred last month, he was one of the Negro leaders of the community called upon by the City administration to help quiet the disturbance.

Accident Kills Harlem Man
James and Eva Johnson, husband and wife of 233 Lenox Ave., were so badly injured early yesterday afternoon in a fall from a second-floor balcony that he died on the way to the Sydenham Hospital while she was not expected to survive.

The husband and wife, according to neighbors, were apparently leaning on the balcony railing overlooking Lenox Ave., when it gave way under them and they toppled to the sidewalk, their heads striking the stoop.

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Ilya Ehrenburg The Fall of Paris



TESSA tried to see Breteuil as often as he could, but Breteuil was gloomy and unforthcoming. He said his wife was suffering from a nervous breakdown. A lame excuse! Tessa could not understand why he had not broken down himself. Only Laval was beaming; his white tie looked like the adornment of a young bridegroom. But Laval paid no attention to Tessa. As for the Cabinet ministers, they flattered Tessa from the chateau where Reynaud was living to the town, where they looked for their lost pieces of luggage and waved aside their secretaries, who kept pestering them with the question: "Where are we going?"

At the Cabinet meeting Tessa proposed the opening of peace negotiations. Reynaud interrupted him with the question: "What about our obligations? We must wait and see what Roosevelt replies." Mandel looked fixedly at Tessa, and Tessa turned away. That man was capable of anything. He regarded Tessa as a traitor. Even the children knew that when Mandel was bent on ruining a man, you might just as well write his obituary. A horrible face—not a drop of blood in it! An inquisitor!

Help came unexpectedly. General Picard demanded admittance to the meeting, as he had very important news. Usually restrained, Picard was now in a terrible state. He mumbled, and Tessa suddenly noticed that he had no teeth. How did he come to lose his jaw? Tessa did not realize at first that the general was speaking. Picard kept on repeating: "Yes, yes, a Communist revolution! The rabble is besieging the Elysee Palace. Big fires have broken out..."

Tessa closed his eyes in horror. He was not afraid of bombs or shells. He had even accustomed himself to the idea of being taken prisoner. That was terrible, of course, but the Germans were cultured people; they wouldn't treat a minister like a criminal. The only people he was afraid of were the Communists. He had refused after his conversation with Denise that the Communists would burn down everything as they had done in 1871. Even now they had already started setting fire to places. They were fanatics and wild beasts!

Mandel got in touch with Paris, and half an hour later he announced: "There is perfect order in Paris." Picard tried to dispute the statement, but finally he said with a self-satisfied smile: "Of course! General Denise is a friend of mine. He's one of the best Army leaders. He has ordered the police to fire on the provocateurs who attempt to offer armed resistance to the enemy."

Tessa kept saying: "It's time to leave Tours!" Another day went by. The Germans had advanced another thirty miles. It was a horrid day—the 14th of July. Tessa had always thought that fourteen was a fatal number. Amalie had died on the 14th. He was at the barber's when he was told that the Germans had taken Paris. He had been prepared for the event, but it was too much for him and he exclaimed: "What a misfortune!" But the barber started shouting: "Go away! I

CHARACTERS

Dessier, armaments manufacturer, one of France's leading financiers.
Paul Tessa, French deputy, Radical in the Popular Front.
Villard, Socialist, a minister in the government.
Breteuil, Fascist leader.
Pierre, young engineer in Dessier's employ.
Michaud, Communist worker in the same plant.
Agnes, Pierre's wife.
Lucien Tessa, writer, son of Paul Tessa.
Denise, Tessa's daughter.
Joliot, opportunistic editor of La Voie Nouvelle.
Jeanette, a singer.
Andre, an artist.
Ducane, Right deputy.
Grandel, deputy linked with the Nazis.
Legrais—Communist leader.

By the way, he's in Bordeaux. I'd like to know what he's doing here. Yes, the next few days will be critical for us. But afterwards everything will go back to normal."

In the evening Reynaud resigned. Tessa warmly congratulated Petain. "You have the prestige of a victor," he said. The marshal replied in a hollow, aged voice: "I thank you."

Late at night Tessa dictated to Joliot the names of the new Government. The lumpy little editor had already managed to bring out a tiny edition of La Voie Nouvelle in Bordeaux.

"Of course the ministerial crisis did not pass off quite according to the rules. But the marshal had his list ready. It won't be possible to announce the declaration in the Chamber. We can't help that—we're in the position of refugees at present."

"What are the German terms?" Joliot asked.

"I can't say anything about that—it's a State secret. I can say one thing—the terms are entirely compatible with our dignity. The marshal would have refused to consider any other."

Joliot screwed up one eye distrustfully. "Dignity is an elastic commodity," he said. "What I want to know is, are the Germans going to be allowed to come here or not? I've just found a tolerable printing press. And besides, I can't live in a motor-car!"

"You can settle here, Bordeaux will become the second capital." The hours dragged on like months. The Germans were in no hurry to reply; they were continuing to advance. Twice a day Tessa marked on the map the towns occupied by the enemy: Orleans, Cherbourg, Rennes, Dijon, Belfort. On the fourth day he ordered the map to be taken away. "You'd better tell me what towns we still have left," he said wearily to Pomaret.

Chaumpeu suddenly protested to Tessa: "They want to know us out completely. The terms are such that no Frenchman would put his signature to them." Then he added with a smile: "Unless it's your Grandel, but he has stayed behind in Paris."

"Since when has Grandel been 'mine'?" Tessa asked resentfully. "Besides, I am by no means insisting on capitulation. I wanted peace with honour. That's only natural. If necessary, we'll go away to Algiers. Perhaps to Perpignan to start with—it will be easy to get a boat from Port-Vendres."

Tessa even began to think about resistance. He pored a long time over the map, had a talk with General Lerdou, and broadcast to the country: "Soldiers and Sailors! The armistice has not been signed. The struggle goes on. Hand in hand with the Allies, defend our honour on land and sea and air!"

In the evening he went out for a walk, as he had a headache and wanted to get some fresh air. On the quayside he was recognized by some dockers, who began to shout: "What about ducking the traitors? Or swinging them from a lamp post?"

Tessa caught sight of a taxi and hopped into it for safety. He pulled up the windows in spite of the heat and stuffiness; he thought he was being pursued. He drove at once to Breteuil's.

"Chaumpeu... is intriguing again," he said. "He wants us to go to Perpignan and then to Africa. This is Churchill up to his tricks again. Chaumpeu could never say no to money. You've only got to remember the Stavisky affair. I consider the German terms should be accepted. We're being swept into revolution and anarchy."

The Germans were still in no hurry to give their reply. They were advancing on Bordeaux.

In the early hours of the morning Tessa was awakened by the thunder of explosions. German bombers were flying low over the town. An hour later he was informed that the victims numbered seven hundred. He was obliged to visit the hospital. The sight of the wounded children and the smell of ether overwhelmed him. "We send them telegrams," he said, "and they answer us with bombs!"

Marquet, the Mayor of Bordeaux came in at the double and demanded the withdrawal of the Government in order to save the town. Then the panic began. Tessa spent the whole day with the Spanish Ambassador. In the evening he said proudly to Joliot: "You must pacify the population. The Germans have promised the marshal not to touch the town."

On the following day he was sorry he had spoken to Joliot. Crowds of frantic refugees were pouring into the town from all parts. It was impossible to get through the streets. There was not even a scrap of bread in the baker's shops. People were sleeping out in the squares. And still they came flocking into the town.

Tessa sent for the Prefect. "Don't let anybody into the town," he ordered. "Otherwise we'll be done for. Put the police on duty with automatics. It's impossible to rely on the Army—the troops are demoralized. They will let in anybody—refugees, Germans, and Communists."

When Tessa was informed that the town of Tours was resisting, he was furious. What madness! What was the good of enraging Hitler? And so at his suggestion the Government declared all the towns of France "open."

Tessa made another speech on the radio. His voice shook with emotion: "We hope that our en-

SYNOPSIS: It is the late spring of 1940. Paris has fallen to the Nazis and the corrupt and cowardly government has fled to Tours. Minister Tessa, a typical decadent politician who hypocritically joined with the Popular Front in 1935 only to sell out to the fascists, is among those who are trying to save their own necks. They are just beginning to realize that the Nazis neither need them nor want them anymore. Only the outright fascists like Laval are in high spirits.

Among those left in Paris is Denise Tessa, daughter of the politician, a brave and honest young woman who has left her father's home and joined the Communist Party. Denise and her sweetheart, Michaud, are working underground against the Nazis.

emies will show magnanimity. The French have always been a realistic people. We are able to look truth in the face. If we are obliged to sheathe the sword, we can say: the spirit is invincible! But at the present moment, alas, tanks are stronger than the spirit!"

He sat down worn out; the sweat poured down his face. Suddenly Weiss came in. Tessa was surprised—why had Weiss been allowed in without being announced? They seemed to have forgotten that Tessa was a Minister and that Bordeaux was now the capital.

Weiss held out a scrap of paper. "Sign!" he said. "What is it?" Weiss explained: a considerable number of airmen were anxious to fly to England. They must be prevented. The gas must be rendered unserviceable.

"But it's not my department," said Tessa. "Go and see the general." A malicious smile flitted across Weiss's face. "The general can never be found when he's wanted," he explained. "And the matter is urgent. I advise you not to stand on formalities. The ministerial labels are of no interest to anybody now. And you'll have to answer to the Germans for every aeroplane that gets away. You understand me?"

Tessa wanted to shout out: "Blackguard spy!" but he refrained. He gazed at Weiss in bewilderment. Then he took out his fountain-pen, screwed up his eyes, and signed the paper. Weiss politely thanked him.

TOURS was holding out. The defenders of the town had twice destroyed the pontoons. The Germans looked with amazement at the grey island of houses with the gleaming River Loire in front of it. The road to Poitiers and farther on to the south passed through Tours, and the unexpected hold-up irritated the advancing Army. One of the German generals who was fond of showing off his erudition said to the officers: "What can you expect? These Frogs are defending Balzac's birthplace."

How did it come about that Tours was not declared an open town? It was said that the Mayor had appealed to the population to defend the town; and the courage of the inhabitants had so shamed the soldiers that they decided not to retreat. The first attacks were said to have been repelled by the wounded of the local hospital. All sorts of legends were born in the cellars where the inhabitants were hiding among the barrels of wine. Battalions were magnified to divisions. People talked of mysterious shells that were destroying the German tanks. Nobody could understand why Tours held out. Apparently, even in the days of panic, there were brave people and brave towns. Tours was defended by two battalions together with a few hundred wounded soldiers and a certain number of volunteers—elderly men who had been through the last war and young lads who were not liable for military service.

Among the defenders was the parliamentary deputy Lieutenant Ducane. The soldiers called him "the old chap"—he had aged considerably in the last year. The things he had lived for had turned out to be elusive. He was not blind; he saw his mistake, but secretly he hoped that the blood of self-sacrificing people would resurrect the old France, which he knew from books. He looked upon the defence of Tours as the last gift of fate.

Thirty-five years ago Ducane had been to a party given by some of his literary friends. He was then an ill-favored youth, with big ears sticking out, who dreamed of becoming an aviator. Charles Peguy, the poet, had recited some verses:

Blessed are they who die in righteous battle
For the four corners of their native land.

Peguy was killed on the first day of the battle which was afterwards known as the Battle of the Marne. He did not know that the battle would end in victory; he died with defeat, panic, and flight all around him; he died defending Paris. And France was victorious. Ducane often repeated his favorite lines to himself in these dark days. Peguy's poetry sustained him in his moments of despair. He tried not to think about what was happening in Bordeaux. Though he was worn out and had not slept for nights on end amid the roar of shells and the groans of the wounded, he still believed in victory; he looked on defence of this small town as a battle for France.

The German batteries on the right bank of the Loire were assiduously blowing Tours to pieces. And the bombers were helping them. The heavy bombs shattered the old houses with medieval facades, pillars, and turrets. The defenders were without provisions, medical supplies, or shells. The French guns ceased to fire; only the machine-guns kept the enemy at a distance.

At the end of the second day there was a short pause. Ducane and Sergeant Malliot were having supper in one of the houses overlooking the quay. The soldiers had brought them some bread and a scrap of sausage. They munched heartily and the noise sounded like an echo of comfort in the unusual stillness. The windows were blocked up with sandbags and the room was dark. The furniture reminded one of old times: there was a sideboard with china cups painted with pink cockerels. The floor was littered with cigarette ends, empty cans, and torn-up letters. The soldiers were resting in the next room.

Somebody switched on the radio. Tessa was making a speech from Bordeaux. The Minister of the new Government was talking about tanks and the "immortal soul."

"Shut his mouth, the blackguard!" shouted Ducane.

The soldiers burst out laughing. "He won't let the old chap get on with his grub!" They switched off the radio. Sergeant Malliot, with thick grey stubble on his face and inflamed red eyes, suddenly said to Ducane: "Why did you help them—in 1936? You're an honest man. It looks as if we're not going to get out of here. I'd like to understand."

"Understand?" Ducane smiled. "I can't understand anything myself. White has turned out to be black, and black white. And so we've gone blind. Or, on the contrary, we've begun to see something. I don't know. There are some honest people—de Gaulle, for instance. The British won't give in. But our fate—"

He waved his hand.

"I was up north at Arras in the last war," said Malliot. "The town was literally wiped off the face of the earth. This time I was at Arras again at the beginning of the war. Funny, wasn't it? I saw the people had built up the town again in the last twenty years. It was quiet there. It was the Belgian rear. Nobody ever dreamed it was coming there. And then they got it again. When we left Arras there was nothing left, only dust and rubble. They'll build it all up again. Nonsense! Is it possible to go on living like that? Something has got to be changed, and properly..."

"Are you a Communist?"

"No," said a teacher. "I voted for the Popular Front and against you. I never bothered about politics. But now I'm almost driven to despair. Yesterday Captain Grey told me I was a bad Frenchman. Is it always going to remain like this?"

"If we survive," shouted Ducane. "We'll be the first to say no!"

But this is not the time. Tell me, do you mean to say you're not going?" he stuttered and could hardly get his words out—"to defend the town?"

The answer was the roar of a shell—the pause was over.

The third day settled everything. The Germans burst into Tours. The library was set on fire. Fighting went on in the narrow streets between the quay and the boulevards. The sun looked murky red through the smoke and there was a heavy smell of burning.

Ducane stood at the window of an attic. Tiled roofs and a long winding street stretched before him. He was not a bad shot. There used to be a Whitcomb fair in the little town where he grew up. He was no good at flirting with the girls, as he stuttered and was ashamed of his ugliness, but he used to shine at the shooting range. The onlookers stood and gasped: "Can't he shoot!" That was a young lad's conceit. Now it was his last hope. He would not let his life go cheaply.

He noticed some Germans in the distance. They were advancing in file, keeping close to the grey wall. Across the street was a barricade of barrels, furniture, and mattresses.

Suddenly Ducane saw a French soldier. It was Sergeant Malliot. What was he doing? He must be mad. He rushed towards the Germans, then stopped and hurled a hand-grenade. Three Germans lay on the pavement. The rest took to their heels.

Ducane was beside himself with delight. "Bravo, sergeant!" he roared. Malliot stood motionless, as though petrified. A shot rang out; he threw up his arms and fell.

Germans began to appear again.

Alexandria AFL Parley Backs Marcantonio Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 5.—Alexandria's Central Union has swung full AFL support behind the Marcantonio anti-poll tax bill, following a special conference in which 50 AFL locals were represented.

Meeting in a poll tax state, the parley adopted a resolution which declared that "America must erase the blot of the poll tax at once if it expects to face the world as a sincere advocate for freedom and democracy."

The CIO session called upon Senator Harry Byrd and Senator Carter Glass to join the bi-partisan coalition supporting the bill, which has already passed the House and will be before the Senate when sessions resume next week.

Congressman Howard Smith, Congressman from the 8th district of which Alexandria is the center, was the target for sharp attacks. Of 30 vital war issues, he opposed the administration on 13, paired against it on one, was absent for one, and voted favorably on five, AFL leaders reported.

Poll tax committees will be established in every local in the district, it was decided, and all unionists, especially the thousands of new members newly resident in the area, will be urged to pay their poll taxes so that they can vote this year.

Irving C. Weistead, secretary-treasurer of the Virginia State Federation of Labor, was the main speaker at the conference. William F. Patrick, president of the federation, was one of many AFL leaders who sent greetings. William Arnheim, CIO poll tax committee chairman, presided.

NMU Auxiliary Asks Changes In Harlem

The New York Chapter of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Maritime Union yesterday wrote Mayor La Guardia praising his handling of recent Harlem incidents but urging a fundamental treatment in that community so that new outbreaks may not occur.

The incidents were the "natural result" of racial discrimination, unemployment, lack of nursery schools, recreational facilities and child care, segregation, rent excesses, police brutality and the like, the Auxiliary wrote.

They urged 10 immediate steps upon the Mayor, including a plea to President Roosevelt for an immediate Executive Order banning Jim Crow in the armed forces, and the calling of a broad conference of all Negro, labor and patriotic organizations to map a city-wide program against racial discrimination.

Gettrude Tegeler, secretary, sent the letter on behalf of the auxiliary.

CIO to Hold Consumer Parley

Labor's program on prices, subsidies, taxes and social and labor legislation will be presented at a Town Hall meeting sponsored by the Upper Flushing-Crown Heights Community Council of the CIO on Wednesday evening, Sept. 8, 8 P.M. at Billmore Hall, 2230 Church Ave., Brooklyn.

Representative Andrew L. Somers of the 8th Congressional District and the Rev. Moses Richardson Lovell of the Central Community Church will head the list of community figures who will address the conference. Barney Conal, or- ganizational director of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, will discuss labor's objectives in its current nation-wide political action drive. James V. King, president of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO, will serve as chairman.

Mrs. FDR Arrives In Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Sept. 5 (UP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, flying the 90-minute trip from Canberra to Melbourne beside the pilot in the co-pilot's seat, arrived here today and shortly afterwards visited an army camp where American soldiers greeted her.

Ducane fired without missing. The Germans could not stand it. They ran back to the quay.

Ducane wiped his steaming forehead with his handkerchief and took out his flask—he had been tortured with thirst for some time. Then he looked out of the window and grabbed his rifle. The Germans were crawling along the roofs of the houses. He saw a tall red-haired soldier in front of him. They fought for a long time and Ducane brought the German down.

There was a moment of quiet. A bubble-bell that had flown into the room buzzed monotonously. Ducane picked up his rifle and took aim—the Germans were crawling over the roofs. He fired two more shots. He had time to think: "That's the ninth..." Then he staggered and fell with a crash like a tree.

(Continued Tomorrow)

The Key Role of CIO In People's War Unity

By Roy Hudson

(Second of Three Articles)

The decisive factor exerting the greatest influence in strengthening the role of labor in the war and in maintaining national unity is the CIO.

The recent period has been one in which the CIO met and defeated a sinister plot inspired by John L. Lewis to shatter its unity, force it to depart from its win-the-war program, repudiate its no-strike pledge, break from Roosevelt and engage in launching a third party which at this time would have divided the win-the-war forces. The CIO has emerged from this struggle not only victorious, but stronger, more united and with a greater understanding than at any time in its history.

In the struggle against these forces that were aiding and advancing the program of Lewis and the defeatists, the leadership of Philip Murray was strengthened, the collaboration of all forces supporting his leadership placed on a firmer basis. Old prejudices, hostilities and distrust were softened in meeting the common danger.

In the sharp struggle to defend the policies of the CIO, big steps were taken to wipe out the artificial distinctions of right, left and middle wings in the CIO. An additional factor that has also contributed to the consolidation and strengthening of the CIO behind the leadership of Murray has been the greater participation of Sidney Hillman in the direct activities of the CIO. Thus the CIO has become more united on a firmer basis than ever in its history.

The experiences of the recent period have also brought about other important changes. There tends to be a quicker reaction to events and less of a gap between the program of the CIO and the application of this program. This was true especially in the reaction of the CIO to the offensive of the defeatists in and out of Congress against the war effort, national unity and the labor movement.

With the passage of the Connally-Smith Bill the CIO quickly drew all the necessary conclusions, which are embodied in the decisions of its last board meeting. It also took the necessary organizational steps required for the application of these policies. Constant efforts have been and are being taken to mobilize the full strength of the CIO for the application of its program.

A reason why some important resolutions of the CIO were not quickly and fully applied in the past is because the decisive importance of its decisions were not always fully and quickly grasped by sections of the CIO. The decisions of the last CIO board and, which is equally important, the steps taken to apply these policies, were possible because a higher level of understanding has been reached by the leadership and members of the CIO.

This important point is further emphasized when it is recalled that the main decisions of the last meeting of the CIO called for a degree of political initiative and organizational activity on a scale never before undertaken by the CIO.

What do these actions of the CIO mean in terms of national unity and in influencing the entire labor movement? The present moment in the war and the situation in the country is such that every win-the-war group is required to actively mobilize its forces in an organized manner to support more actively the nation's war program. Only this will guarantee the victory that is now possible, because only greater effort by a united nation can beat back the desperate attacks launched by the defeatists against the war effort. No other group, whether it be in the ranks of labor, or the Democratic or Republican parties, or organizations of the farmers, middle class or business, has understood the situation, grasped its duties and taken those steps that are required, as has the CIO.

In undertaking to organize better its own support for the war effort and to strengthen national unity, the CIO has set an example to all others. There can be no question that the actions of the CIO will stimulate the activities of the AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods. These steps of the CIO will further weaken the defeatists in the Democratic Party and reinforce the fight of the Roosevelt Democrats. The Willie Republicans will feel both encouraged and required to develop more uncompromising struggle against the defeatists and for unqualified support to the Commander-in-Chief.

Not only will other forces in the win-the-war camp be stimulated to greater efforts, but labor on the basis of the CIO policies can become a more effective force in the camp of national unity and recognized as the force that takes the lead in rallying all the people to maintain and strengthen national unity behind President Roosevelt.

Truly, the CIO has embarked on a course which can rally all of labor to become a greater independent political force, strengthening its relationship with other forces and increasing its influence over them. These recent decisions and steps have importance in other respects. They will have a far-reaching effect on the fight for labor unity and in influencing developments inside the AFL. The development of the

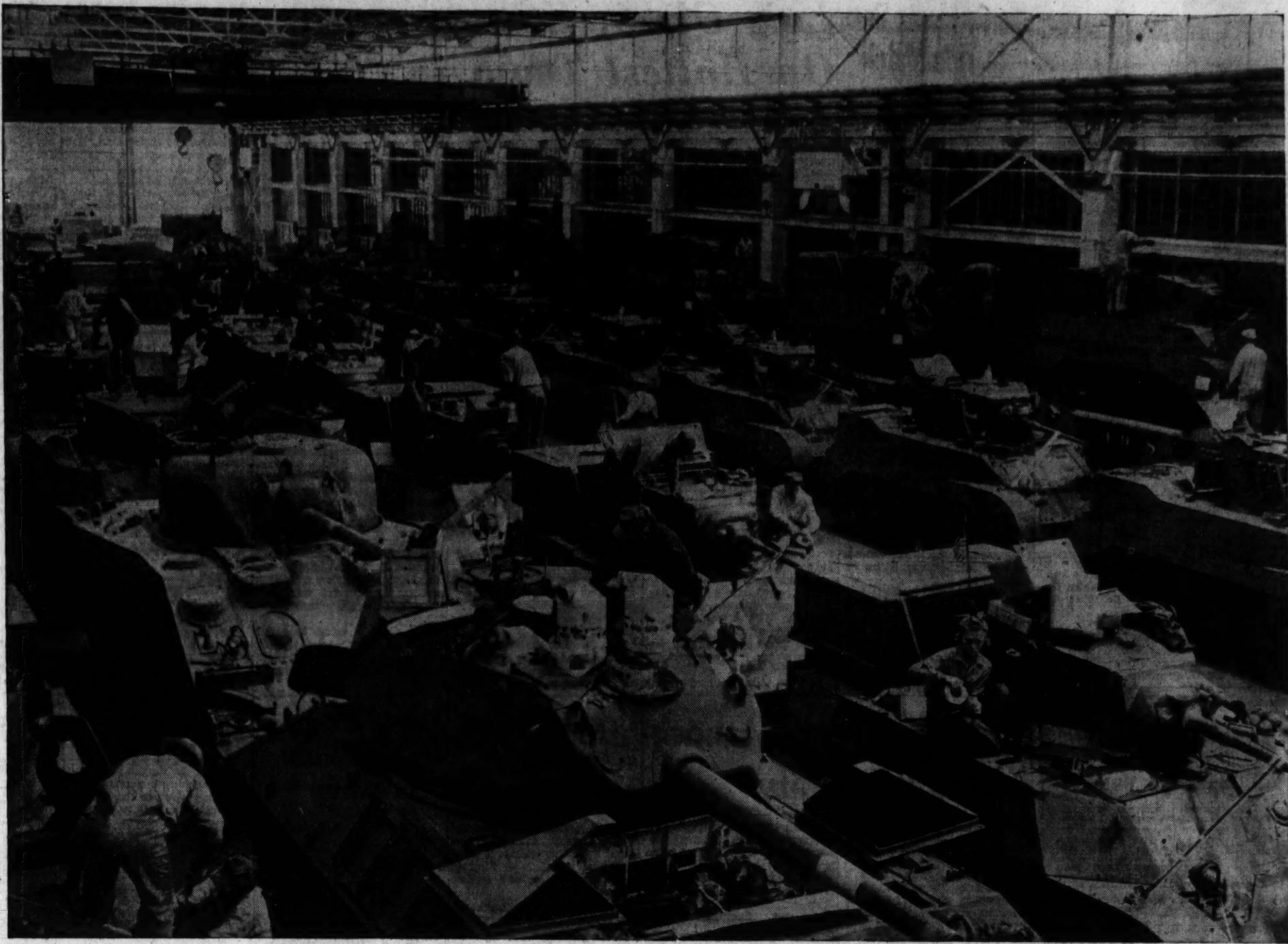
movement for joint action up until recently found its main initiative on local issues and as a result of local forces in the labor movement. There was lacking, at least in the practical day-to-day work, central direction with a national outlook and backing. While the CIO has always urged the need for joint action, its full weight has not been thrown into the application of its policies.

Now, however, a new factor enters the struggle for uniting the ranks of labor. The recent decisions of the CIO not only provided for unity with the AFL on the political field but also established a Political Action Committee. This committee, whose importance is emphasized by the fact that President Murray appointed Sidney Hillman as its chairman, is charged with the specific responsibility for securing the application of the important decisions of the CIO on the political field.

This insures that the full weight of the CIO will also be thrown more effectively into every effort to achieve united action, not only with the national organizations, but on a state and city scale as well. Thus there will be to a greater degree than before central direction and national leadership in the struggle to unite labor's ranks. This step certainly strengthens the already favorable prospects for a rapid development and strengthening of the movement for the war effort.

The CIO, consolidated and united behind its important program, is thus better prepared on this Labor Day to meet those tasks that arise out of the present moment of the war. The initiative shown by the CIO in meeting these tasks can be decisive in bringing about an increase in production, in promoting the unity of labor on the political field and in support of the war, in achieving international labor unity and in rallying all the people for the supreme task to open the second front, shorten the war and bring victory in 1943. The unity of the CIO, and an uncompromising struggle against those who would seek in any manner to weaken this unity, under the splendid leadership of Philip Murray and impede the application of the CIO program is both a concern and duty of every patriotic American.

No review of the situation in the labor movement can be complete without noting the increased degree to which the unions of the Railroad Brotherhood are participating in the war effort, in the political struggle and in the movement for international and national labor unity. In contrast with that of the AFL, executive council these unions have joined with the CIO in a stand for unity with the labor movement of the world that must include the unions of the Soviet Union. The political initiative most of these unions are beginning to display and the extent to which they are entering into cooperation with the rest of the labor movement was only recently highlighted by the National Legislative Conference called by the Trainmen to which Sidney Hillman and William Green were invited. These developments show that the AFL executive council these unions have joined with the CIO in a stand for unity with the labor movement of the world that must include the unions of the Soviet Union. 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A Labor Day Message TO AMERICAN LABOR

Greetings to the Men and Women of the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods

LABOR'S 1942 pledge, "FREE LABOR WILL WIN," has been borne out by stirring victories on the production line and the fighting front. Last year, under the spur of a dangerously advancing foe, American labor produced as it never had before. This year, under the glorious slogan of "Production for the Second Front," organized labor will continue to lift its voice in the spirit of attack—land attack through France to the rotten heart of Hitlerism. And labor will back up its cry with the manpower and the goods to win through to complete victory.

From the very beginning labor strained every nerve to meet the pressure and demand placed upon it. Building workers were among the first to prove their speed and skill. Tool and die makers, molders, machinists and similar skilled workers turned out machinery and equipment at an unprecedented rate. The ores of the country, mined by American workers poured into plants manned by American workers, which yielded ever increasing supplies of tanks, guns, ships and planes. Transportation



and communication workers delivered the goods safely and steadily. The heroic seamen of the Merchant Marine carried their precious cargoes of munitions through sub-infested sea lanes, harried by dive-bombers. Clothing workers, farmers, office workers, all gave their all for this all-out war.

And that's only part of the story. There is the splendid record of labor-management cooperation, initiated by organized labor. There are the two million union members in the armed forces, many of whom have already emerged as heroes of battle. Unions have strengthened almost every war agency. Hundreds of thousands of organized workers are blood donors. All unions pushed the payroll deductions for war bonds; donations for USO, Red Cross, Allied War Relief and other relief agencies have poured in from the unions.

That's the record of which all America can be proud.

The IWO is a labor fraternal society, organized by union workers. The IWO is run by able and responsible workers elected by the membership.

IWO low cost insurance rates are planned to fit workers' budgets.

Like the unions, the IWO is concerned with eliminating

all discrimination. Membership in the IWO is open to ALL—without discrimination.

Like the unions, the IWO is concerned with economic security for the worker. Apart from our low cost insurance and sick benefits, the IWO has also pioneered in the fight for social security.

Like the unions, our program is all-out anti-fascist. The IWO strives for unity for victory over the Axis. Our fifteen national group sections work together as smoothly as the crew of an American bomber.

As in the unions, our members have given their blood, have donated funds to USO, Red Cross and Allied War Relief and have been active in civilian defense. Our Order has given its share of members to the armed forces. Some of these are now nationally known heroes.

Organized labor is now ten million strong in America. We were labor's friend, helped labor unions organize in the days when it meant jail, beatings, persecution. We're proud that the IWO helped build the SWOC, the CIO and dozens of AFL unions.

If you belong to a labor union, you would enjoy the IWO's fraternal life. You need its benefits.

Join Now! Add IWO Protection to Your Union Protection

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER, Inc.

80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Yanks Lose in Opener, 3-2

By C. E. Dexter

After two successive defeats, the Washington Senators yesterday bounced back to beat the New York Yankees, 3-2, before some 40,000 fans, in the first-half of the double-header.

Following a two-run outburst in the second, which gave them a 2-0 lead until the fourth frame, the Yankee bats were effectively silenced by the hurling of Dutch Leonard, who shut them out for the rest of the route to achieve his 11th triumph of the year against 12 set-backs.

Carrley Wendell, who was gunning for his 13th win, was handed his ninth defeat as Senator batters peppered him for one run at a time in the fourth, seventh and eighth innings.

Both hurlers travelled the distance. Yankee tallies came in the second as catcher Bill Dickey walked and Gordon fashioned his 13th home run of the season, accounting for the home team's only two runs of the opener.

In the fourth, second baseman Freddy Singlet, went to second on a double play, and scored across home plate on catcher Giuliano's single.

The Nats tied the score in the seventh as centerfielder Spence's single sent in right fielder Case, who previously had singled to left and had advanced to second base on Powell's sacrifice.

In the next inning, the game was won, Roberts slapped out to centerfield what appeared to be a single. But Roy Weatherly muffed the ball, and Roberts tagged all four bases for an accredited inside-the-park home run, the first of his major league career.

So far as the second game is concerned, Ernie Bonham will have had to beat BoBo Newsom, making his first New York appearance as a Senator, if the Yankees were to tie

the all-time mark of winning 14 consecutive series set by the New York Giants in 1912.

Tomorrow the Yanks go to Shibe Park to meet the Philadelphia A's in a two game series.

Washington 000 100 110 3 9 1
New York 020 000 000 2 7 1
Leonard and Giuliano; Wendell and Dickey.

Dodgers, Again

The Brooklyn Dodgers won their ninth in a row yesterday as they pounced upon their former teammate, Van Mungo, for 12 hits, beating the New York Giants, 5-1.

New York 001 000 000-1 6 0
Brooklyn 000 100 40-5 12 2
Mungo and Lombardi; Higbe, Allen (7) and Bragan.

SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE
St. Louis 003 030 000-3 9 2
Detroit 100 000 100-2 6 0
Potter and Schults; Bridges and Richards.

(First Game)
Chicago 200 000 000-2 6 0
Cleveland 000 010 000-1 6 0
Dietrich and Tresh; Harder, Herling (8) and Rosar, DeSauteles (9).

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Cincinnati 000 000 000 0 4 0
St. Louis 000 100 000 1 6 0
Shoun and Mueller; M. Cooper and W. Cooper.

Monty Meets Beau In Title Match Friday Nite

Bob Montgomery, of Philadelphia, holder of the world lightweight title, will make the first defense of his crown at Madison Square Garden on Friday night, when he faces Beau Jack in a scheduled 15 round match.

Monty copped the title from Beau Jack the last time they met at the Garden on May 21st, in one of the fight season's biggest upsets.

Both men, keyed for this championship fight, have been conducting themselves in the trade with eminent success since their last encounter.

Since then, Monty has appeared in three over-weight affairs, outdistancing Frankie Willis, knocking out Al Reasoner and outpointing Fritz Zivic in his home town two weeks ago.

Beau Jack, for his part, since losing the crown, has met Maxie Starr and Johnny Hutchinson, and knocked out both of his opponents.

According to advice from intimates of the boxers, both Monty and Beau have considerably changed for the better, since that May 21st set-up.

Beau, always an outstanding ring performer, has bounced back from his unexpected defeat and this was indicated very sharply in his two following matches.

While Monty also seems to have perked up, apparently working on that old boxing adage that winning a title sometimes makes a good fighter an even better one. Tabbed a brilliant fighter, who always went hot-and-cold, his last three bouts displayed consistently good form.

Luis Olmo, Hottest Man On Hottest Team in N. L.

By Phil Gordon

It was almost prophetic that Luis Olmo should have crossed the home plate Saturday afternoon at Ebbets Field with the winning tally in that 17-inning fracas with the New York Giants, the longest game of the year, for the Dodgers' eighth win in a row and for their 15th victory in the last 17 games.

Travelling at this fast clip, albeit it is now too late to catch up with the Cardinals, makes the Brooklyn team the hottest outfit in the majors.

What is most interesting in this connection is the fact that the Puerto Rican centerfielder, who does not, at first appearances, give the impression of being a sensational type of ball-player, joined the Dodgers shortly before they swung into this phenomenal all-out stretch drive and has been instrumental in bringing about the success of this end-season effort.

In Saturday's encounter, for instance, which lasted almost four hours, Luis, who is the hottest man in the Brooklyn menage, went to first base in that last frame on a bunt, sending Arky Vaughan, who singled, to second. Billy Herman also bunted, forcing Arky going into third. Kovic Schultz hit into what appeared to be a double-play, and Herman was also forced out. Jurgas to Witke, but the latter threw wild to first.

Olmo shot to third on the play, and then zoomed home safely with the decisive run.

In truth, Luis has been playing largely due to the efforts of Luis Olmo.

So far, in the past three weeks, Luis has run up a 10-game hitting streak. He was stopped in one game, but then resumed his batting spread and has now drawn up a 1-game skid. In other words, Olmo has hit safely in 17 out of his last 18 games as a Dodger, for an average which is close to the .34 mark.

Also on the offensive side, Olmo is about the biggest run-maker in the National League on a per-game basis. In his first 28 games as a Dodger, Luis has batted in 21 runs and scored as many himself, which far surpasses the doings of Stan Musiel, the League's best hitter, on a per-game average. He has played 30 games in all for Brooklyn.

In short, he can hit and hit hard and hit when it counts.

He can also field exceptionally well. Being very fast with his feet, Luis has the DMargie trait of getting under a ball with effortless ease, and he has a strong arm for those run-squeezing pegs into the infield.

That the Dodgers now are no longer fighting to keep out of fifth and have a good chance of finishing in second is, to say the least,

largely due to the efforts of Luis Olmo.

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LOWDOWN - In That Dream Fight Between Louis vs. Dempsey We'd Pick Joe

After years and years of ardent searching I finally ran across the films of the Dempsey-Willard fight the other day. It was worth searching for. The thing is fascinating from beginning to end, not only as an historical record of a heavyweight championship fight but as a means of evaluating the greatness of Dempsey in relation to Joe Louis.

It is almost an accepted fact that Dempsey and Louis together with Jack Johnson are considered to be the greatest heavyweights of all time. The adherents of all three of these mighty figures of the ring are many and are about equally divided.

Well, those pictures were worth seeing because now I can by base my own selection upon an actual sight of Dempsey in action.

First, a little about that Willard massacre. The fight took place in 1919 on a blistering hot afternoon under a broiling sun. Willard was the champion, of course, having taken the title from Jack Johnson down in Havana in what is now recognized as a phony fight. Dempsey, the famed Manassa Mauler, was a hungry, lean, tough-as-blazes youngster with the body of an Adonis and the fists of Wotan. He was a killer, make no mistake about that. What he did to poor Jess should happen to Hitler: fast.

Dempsey was a terror in this fight. Looking slight as a boy against the 6 foot 8 inch Willard, Jack lost not one proving that he was the big man's master. After a few moments of jabbing in the first round Dempsey began to do the job. Faster on his feet than any heavyweight I have ever seen, he ripped a long, wicked left to Willard's jaw which staggered the giant. This was the starter. Like a tiger the tanned Dempsey ripped in, throwing devastating punches like a piston. A hundred rights and lefts blasted against Willard's face and body, and then, with a look of bewilderment on his pleasant, boyish features, Jess slumped to the canvas. At five he began to get up and before he had moved an inch off the canvas, Dempsey, who had been hovering a foot away, tore into him and belted him a vicious, mighty blow behind the ear. This was in the days when a fighter could hit a man on his way down on his way up, as long as his gloves were off the canvas. A fighter was also allowed to stand right over his opponent in those days. He did not have to go to a neutral corner after flooring his foe.

Well, Willard was knocked down seven times in that furious first round. And we counted four times that Dempsey hit him while he was still on the canvas. Twice on the back of the head, twice in the kidneys. They were murderous blows coming from a fighter completely gone "killer." Dempsey, indeed, was a savage battler.

It is obvious in this purely academic discussion that there is no way of proving the superiority of Dempsey over Louis or vice versa. One can only speculate and as sports writing entails a great deal of speculation we will take the privilege of stepping in with our bits worth.

I think Joe Louis would have knocked out Jack Dempsey within six rounds. That's the only way Joe could win. If he didn't knock out Jack, Jack would have surely kayoed him. There most positively would have been a kayo if these two had fought.

Dempsey, we will admit, was far, far faster than Joe. But on his feet only. In the use of hands the edge must go to Louis who can throw blows with stunning speed and rib-cracking power. Dempsey's left hook, which he threw from 'way out, was a dreadful weapon. It was, in all probabilities, his greatest weapon. Louis' best blow? Hard to say. There is no one thing you can point to in Joe's armor which is outstanding. He must be taken in one piece.

Dempsey was the wild-swinging, utterly fearless type of fighter who threw caution and science to the winds and tore into a foe in an attempt to overpower him with the sheer fury of his attack. Joe is strictly the counter-punching type who loves for the other guy to come to him and start swinging. It is when a man starts going for Louis that Joe snaps back like a steel coil breaks the enemy offensive and the proceeds on with an offensive of his own.

The styles of the two fighters favor Louis. I doubt if Dempsey, for all his terrific speed and punching power, could have sustained a long flurry against the sure-bitting, utterly cool and calm Louis. Dempsey never fought anyone who could hit as hard as Louis and if Jack fought Joe as he did all his other foes, I have my doubts if he would have survived after missing the many blows he usually did miss before bringing his opponent down.

You see, Louis just never misses. If a count had been taken of all of Joe's fights one could compute the amount of blows he has missed on the fingers of both hands. With the utmost deliberation Louis picks his spots and lets fly with a blow only when he is convinced said blow will land. . . . And it usually does. Louis knocked out Paulino Uzcudun with one sledge-hammer right. He sent Lou Nova kicking with a similar blow after stalking the Californian for six rounds. He kayoed Billy Conn in that famous thirteenth round with one blow when the only way he could have possibly won was with precisely that one blow.

Dempsey, on the other hand, had to throw, and actually did throw dozens of blows before putting his opponent down for good. And Dempsey, it should be kept in mind, fought exactly eight times in the seven years he held the title. And each of his opponents was hand picked. Louis fought them all, crouchers, boxers, hitters, everyone. And the net result was always the same.

Well so the fight will come off. But hell, brother, you can't stop us from dreaming, can you?

Nazis Reel Under Red Army Thrusts

(Continued from Page 1)

a group of German prisoners walking through the streets of Kharkov in shabby uniforms and barefooted—not much better than those of Field Marshal Friedrich Von Paulus' army which was wiped out during the battle of Stalingrad.

We have been with Col. Gen. Ivan A. Konev's shock armies cutting deep into the heart of the Ukraine and enveloping the Donets Basin where the enemy defenses appear to be crumbling swiftly.

With the main German defenses broken over a 700-mile front from Smolensk to the Sea of Azov decisive battles, comparable in scale to those of the original German invasion of Russia, now are raging. Soviet offensive thrusts are gathering momentum but the enemy is resisting bitterly and fighting for every yard.

Fierce battles rage over hundreds of square miles of the central area of the Donets Basin and dozens of blasting, thickly populated mining and industrial towns are falling into Soviet hands. The retreating enemy garrisons are fighting bitter delaying actions and even counterattacking at places.

The fall of Mefra was preceded by a gigantic, three-day tank battle. Soon after the battle, American and British correspondents visited the battlefield and saw the wreckage of more than 60 German tanks and dozens of self-propelled guns in a cabbage field.

The air was reeking from hundreds of unburied dead.

Col. Vorobiev said that the Nazi crack armies have been defeated and that the bulk of the enemy reserves south of the Donets Basin, including the first panzer army, have withdrawn to the most threatened sectors.

Soviets Near Stalino; Nazis Fire City

(Continued from Page 1)

Skotova, Studenka and Monakhov.

In hard fighting south of Bryansk, the Red Army liberated more than 50 inhabited places held by the Germans and drove forward on separate sectors from 4 to 6 miles. Chief of the recaptured places was Khutor Mikhailovsky, but the Soviet troops also regained Lokot, 80 miles due south of Bryansk and Seredina-Buda, on the Bryansk-Konotop railroad 40 miles north of Glukhov.

Another 100 inhabited points were recaptured as the Red Army advanced an additional 3 to 6 miles in their drive on Konotop.

One major point recaptured was Deryachevka, 40 miles west of Sumy, and other places taken included Nekhaevka, Olszabarskaya, Proletarskaya, Dukhoborska, Vinovoe, Klepaloe, Cherkasoe and Atyskha.

West and southwest of Kharkov, the advancing Red Army troops stormed into several places, "and considerably improved their positions," the communists reported.

It added that during Saturday on all fronts, 92 German tanks were disabled or destroyed and 70 enemy aircraft shot down in air battles and by anti-aircraft guns.

As the Soviet troops surged within sight of the metropolis of Stalino, flames set the sky aglow and the fall of the city appeared only a matter of hours.

Dr. Hrdlicka Dead at 74

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UP).—Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, internationally known anthropologist and curator of physical anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution since 1910, died today of heart disease. He was 74.

Born in Bohemia in 1859, he received medical degrees from the New York Eclectic College in 1882 and the New York Homeopathic College in 1894. He held honorary degrees in science from the University of Prague and Drno University.

PLEASE DO NOT COME OUT UNLESS YOU HAVE RESERVATIONS!
Camp will be open until Sept. 19th. Accommodations available from Sept. 6th.
New York Office: Union Sq. West
Algonquin-3023

"Bare and empty stood the two trees, two veritable crosses for graves."



From:
ANNA SEGHERS'
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in serial form
in THE WORKER
and the
DAILY WORKER

WHAT'S ON

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CELEBRATE LABOR DAY by contributing to Russian War Relief. Entertainment, refreshments, portrait sketches, fun galore, at East 21st St. 8:30 P.M.

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DON'T BUY HATS Buy them at the Millinery Bazaar. Hats of quality and style. Made for all hair combs. Sept. 11, 12, 13 at 77 Fifth Ave.

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(Near Marcy Ave.) (at Nostrand, block from Bkn. Col.) (Near Quincy St.)

The Literary Lookout

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

We see by the papers that Dorothy Parker has passed her fiftieth birthday. Had we been aware of the event sooner, this column would have extended its greetings. As it is, we'll extend them anyway—to one of the most misunderstood women in America.

Most people doubtless think of Dorothy Parker as a "humorist" with a decided tinge of malice in her make-up. Her business is to be funny—than which I can imagine no sadder occupation. In other words, she is supposed to keep us amused with her subtle, biting wit, her hypodermic jabs at the expense of others whom, if we were to look in the mirror closely enough, we should recognize as ourselves or our next-door relations.

This sort of thing must get tiresome after a while, and that it does weary Miss Parker is indicated by the pensively bored interview which she gave to the press on her birthday. She did not find life very funny, she confessed, and she seemed to prefer to talk about her husband, Alan Campbell, who is with the armed forces.

Personally, I am not quite satisfied with that reported interview. I cannot help wondering if the interviewer reported all that Miss Parker had to say, or if, possibly, she thought it was not worth while saying it to him. Somehow, I for one never did believe that life to her was so "amusing"; and in the face of all that is happening in the world and here in our own country at this moment, I feel quite certain that she finds it even less so now. But would the gentleman from the press understand? After all, he had been sent out to get a funny story from a "funny" lady on her fiftieth birthday, which, I suppose, is looked upon as a slightly comical occasion (I had one not so long ago, myself).

It is, I believe, precisely here that the tragedy of Dorothy Parker, the tragedy of any real humorist, comes in. The true, the great humorist like Mark Twain, when he is at his best and not merely trying to live up to his reputation, is never very far from tears, and He Who Slaps is an even sadder character than He Who Gets Slapped.

The humorist in a bourgeois society is always and of necessity a misunderstood being, and Miss Parker had the handicap of starting with two strikes on her. Growing up with such playboys of the literary world as Alexander Woolcott, Christopher Morley, Will Cuppy and their kind, she was thrust upon a pedestal and told that she was funny—therefore, be funny; that was her place in the Manhattan and, later, in the Hollywood scheme of things. And Hollywood was her inevitable destination.

But Dorothy Parker, in addition to a keen mind and a razor-edged wit, happened to be possessed of warm human sympathies and the quality of personal honesty. She also happened to be living in a great and tragic era, the era of Spain and Munich and the People's War against Hitlerism. She might have gone on being merely the outstanding feminine wit of her day; but she found that she could not be witty about Franco and Spain, or Mussolini and Ethiopia, or Hitler and the Jews. And so, while continuing to earn her living by playing the part that was expected of her, she at the same time, along with other Hollywood progressives, threw herself into the struggle for the Spanish people's cause, for collective security against fascist aggression, for civil liberties and the rights of labor, etc. Her contributions to the fight for freedom and democracy have been many and valuable.

Is it any wonder, then, if Dorothy Parker has something of what might be described as a "split personality"? And is it so surprising if she does not find life "funny" on this her fiftieth birthday?

However, a writer of Dorothy Parker's ability is bound to find an outlet somewhere, in her writing as well as in life. I believe that Miss Parker found hers in one of two of her short stories, but above all in her really great story, "Big Blonde." If you haven't read this, you must get hold of it sometime. It is one of the best, most human stories ever written about our American life of today. Already embodied in anthologies, it is, I am willing to wager, a tale that will live.

Why do I like "Big Blonde" so well? I like it because it is a story about one of the little people, of the kind that O. Henry used to write about, of the kind that Thomas Bell writes about at the present time. The little people, the drab little people of earth, the forgotten people. And it is written neither with a Saroyan saccharinity nor with a Sinclair Lewis sneer, but with a deep tenderness and insight, with that understanding and compassion which are the hallmarks of great art.

This, I am convinced, is the real Dorothy Parker, down under Dorothy Parker the "wit." Is it strange if she was a bit sad on her birthday?

Jimmy Savo's Always Been for the People: He and the Fascists Never Got Along

By Beth McHenry

Jimmy Savo, the sad-faced panomist whose great talent matches a great heart, has always had friends among the little people of the world.

So Jimmy Savo, the artist, touring all Europe and not missing Italy, won the disfavor of the fascists repeatedly by concurring with the people and ignoring the hotshots who had backed Mussolini and sent their country on the road to war.

Jimmy Savo is one of the great number of Italian-Americans who today are celebrating the Allied landings on the island of their parents' country. Savo, who is currently drawing huge crowds to Cafe Society Uptown, is one of the sponsors of the Italian-American Unity Rally in Madison Square Garden Sept. 9. He's unsparing of his time and efforts when victory is at stake.

Savo, whom we interviewed at his apartment at 210 Central Park South the other day, is a middle-sized man with one of the kindest faces we've ever seen. The brown eyes are wide in a smooth-shaven face and every now and again Jimmy smiles ever so gently and breaks into a quiet little song right in the middle of his conversation. It's easy to see how much his art is a part of the man.

SONG ABOUT NELLY

Jimmy Savo broke into one of his quiet little songs while he was telling us about his old dog Nelly—a companion who shared his ups and downs for 20 years. Nelly was the friend who helped launch him on a theatrical career, sharing his spots at amateur night in the Bronx neighborhood theatres.

Savo was one of five children in a family which escaped death by not having had enough money to buy milk. That was when a supply of tainted milk took 20 children lives in their neighborhood, when Jimmy was a kid.

"But when we did have something, it went fast," Jimmy reminded. "When a turkey came out way for instance the bird was there for the folks all around to share. We didn't get much ourselves, but we had a lot of friendship to brighten our lives—and that's as necessary as food, the way I look at it. And you can only have friendship in a free country."

Jimmy Savo entered the theatrical world at the age of 13 when he carried his own props on a trip through New England.

A MEMORABLE TRIP

"I took the Fall River boat and my father was there at the dock, saying goodbye to me with a bagful of sandwiches," he said. "I felt so lost I wanted to go over the side and swim back to shore, but I had my paper bags and billiard cues on board and I was afraid of losing them. That trip we met up with the worst storm in 70 years and I was worst than homesick by the time we reached Fall River."

Jimmy was a success more or less from the very start. He has the kind of appeal that's universal, mixing up laughter with heart aches until the folks cry for more.

Mrs. Jimmy Savo is her husband's



JIMMY SAVO

close companion and she is very appealing in her own right—a beautiful Italian born girl who wants freedom and independence for the people of Italy and all the subject nations," as she hastes to assure you.

BECAME CASTLE FOLK

Mrs. Savo and Jimmy spent one long summer in Italy not long before that country went to war and their recollection of it is more tragic than funny, but it has its funny side too. For the Savos became the inhabitants of a Fifteenth Century castle, with bats for night companions, and walls fifty feet thick separating themselves from the world outside. The castle became the possession of Mrs. Savo through some family connections and this young couple thought they'd try living in it for the adventure of the thing.

"But when we got there, we could concern ourselves only with the plight of the 19 people who lived in the village near the castle," Jimmy explained. "You never saw folks with less to live on or for only one child in that little community could read and write—and

as for eating—well, the first thing Nina and I did was to set up a big kitchen in that weird old castle and turn out big kettles of things to eat for the people and ourselves."

This was one of the things that got the fascists down on Jimmy Savo and his wife. A representative of the fascist organization called on them and suggested they donate to the party instead of feeding the poor themselves. But the Savos didn't think that was such a good idea and said so.

Now Jimmy continues to speak his mind on things like fascism and he and his wife want a United Nations victory more than anything in this world.

"We want to see all the people free and able to live like human beings should live," said this talented comedian whose whole career has been one of pleasing the people—the little people whom he loves so much.

THEATRE

A Familiar Too Bad, for "Familiar Pattern"

By Ralph Warner

FAMILIAR PATTERN, by David S. Lifson, played by John F. Graham, settings by Sally Kuschner, presented by Modern Play Productions, Inc., at the Provincetown Playhouse, on Sept. 3, 1943.

Cities fall, continents are invaded, and black market gasoline is selling for \$1 a gallon, yet earnest groups of stage-struck New Yorkers persist in producing plays which have nothing to do with the case. Modern Play Productions, Inc., has managed to round up a score or more of young and old men and women. They've found

Albert and Mary Bein Produce New Play

"Land of Fame," a new drama by Albert and Mary Bein, based on an original story by Charles Faver and Albert Bein, will have its World Premiere at the Belasco Theatre, West 44th Street, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 21. The play is being presented by Mr. Bein and Frederick Fox, the noted scenic designer, who is making his debut as a producer.

The new play has for its background the Nazi invasion of Greece. It concerns the valiant efforts of a band of guerrillas to free their country of its scourge and there winds throughout the play a moving love theme with the actors and actresses rising to great histrionic heights in this most powerful drama that tugs the heart of all freedom-loving people.

Albert Bein will be remembered as the author of the Guggenheim Prize Play, "Let Freedom Ring," and has also written two Broadway successes, "Little Old Boy" and "Heavenly Express." Mary Bein has shared with her husband the writing of his latest play, which marks her introduction to the Broadway theatre.

The cast of "Land of Fame" is headed by Beatrice Straight, Whitford Kane, Norman Rose, Nya Grella, Stephen Schuyler, Beatrice de Neergard, Royal Dana Tracy, and others.

As you perceive, this is an inverted "East Lynne," dressed up in fake "Awake and Sing" dialogue, with bits from "Under the Gas Lights." The dialogue varies from fair English to atrocious dialect, the acting varies from atrocious hammy to fair characterizing. As for the Jewish poppa and momma—they are downright obnoxious.

Perhaps the only excuse for producing this type is that they permit amateur and semi-professional players to exhibit their flair for the stage. A talent scout in the Provincetown Playhouse the other evening hinted that Robert Feyt, who plays Sam, has possibilities; and Herbert Griffin, as his pal, Lou, is pleasing. Olga Novikov, whose previous experience has been limited to night club singing, is nice to look at, but inexperienced.

As for Mr. Lifson, the author, he is still promising. I wish he would promise not to write any more plays about . . . ash . . . Sex.

A New Film

"The City That Stopped Hitler"
A Terrific Documentary Film

by David Platt

It's here at last and it's terrific—the block-buster of war films. "The City That Stopped Hitler—Heroic Stalingrad" towers above every other documentary film of this or any other war just as the Battle of Stalingrad towered above every other battle since the beginning of time.

Eight Red Army cameramen and five Red Army soldiers who acted as military attaches with the camera crews lost their lives filming this unbelievable Battle of the St. Louis of the Volga which resulted in the elimination of a vast Nazi army, the "scum of Hitler's Europe," and the capture of Field Marshal Friedrich von Pauls, the eyewatcher and fifteen monocoiled overbearing generals who brought the Black Plague of Fascism to Soviet soil, resulted in the Nazi Gettysburg from which the Hitlerites are still reeling backward day by day to their doom.

"The City That Stopped Hitler—Heroic Stalingrad," a beautiful title, is being released in this country under the aegis of Paramount. The film was photographed by cameramen of the Central Newsreel Studios of Moscow, at the Stalingrad front. The American version has the benefit of a truly great commentary by screen writer John Wexley and the superb voice of narrator Brian Donlevy. The presence of this film on Broadway under American auspices is a tremendous event, an inspiration to the entire population.

FEW FILMS COMPARE

We have seen few things on the screen to compare with "The City That Stopped Hitler." The Red Army cameramen rode in bombing planes, photographed a crushing Nazi from inside tanks. They crouched in foxholes side by side with the soldiers. The grinding of machine guns kept time with the whistling of bullets. The camera crews used telescopic and periscope lenses—something new—to take shots never before seen in any movie. The camera work is miraculously clear in view of the continuous trembling of the earth under artillery and bomb action which made operating cameras difficult and hazardous. But with bullets and shells flying all around them, persevering and intrepid Red Army photographers took scenes of struggles for a room in a building, a corner of a room. You actually see these shots on the screen.

You see Nazi tanks blown up before your eyes, photographed from a specially cut slit in the side of a Red Army tank.

Stalingrad before the war is contrasted with Stalingrad after being subjected to 2,000 Nazi planes

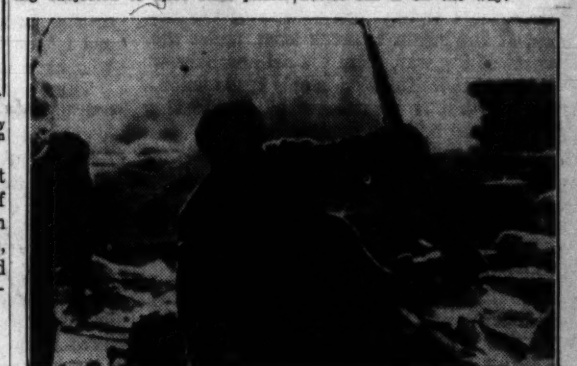
and 20,000 shells an hour every day for days on end. Not a building intact. How could there be a single house with a roof when in the course of battle, buildings and houses frequently changed hands as often as ten or twelve times in as many hours. Was there ever a battle or a film like this?

The November offensive that saved Stalingrad and the war is shown in great detail. Tanks are shown pulling snow sledges manned by Red Army soldiers with automatic rifles—a new weapon of war. We are introduced to Katusha, the Red Army's amazing rocket-propelled automatic death gun which played its role in the demoralization of the Nazis around Stalingrad. All that is known about wonderful Katusha is what you see on the screen and brother, that's plenty. Katusha is something out of this world. It put thousands of Nazis out of this world—7,200 Nazis dead in one afternoon. "Like locusts they came. Like locusts they died."

RED CAVALRY CHARGES

We see the charge of the Red Cavalry about which so many fine Soviet songs have been written, throwing terror into every Nazi heart or "whatever it may be called." One of the high points of the picture is the actual record of the meeting of the armies of General Rokossovsky and General Yeremenko at Kalach which encircled and knocked out 300,000 Nazis and saved Stalingrad. The Red Army cameramen kept time with the whistling of bullets. In the liberated Soviet villages, the mangled remains of tortured prisoners of the "new order" leads a Red Army soldier to vow to carry his hatred on the point of his bayonet until there are no more of Hitler's madmen on Russia's sacred soil.

The film ends with scenes of the capture of Field Marshal General von Paulus, the rounding up of the crawling sub-human remnants of Hitler's army of plunder and pillage and finally with the rejoicing of the Soviet people and the Red Army in the streets of desolated but heroic Stalingrad—the city that stopped Hitler. You leave the theatre, you read the headlines, "Red Army surges through 410 more towns" and you rejoice that the mass expulsion of the Nazis from Soviet soil is on the way.



The "City That Stopped Hitler," Paramount's new film about heroic Stalingrad.

MOTION PICTURES

"The producers deserve our thanks for enabling us to see the revival of 'POTEMKIN' in such an interesting form."—DAVID PLATT, Daily Worker.

"A classic . . . the opportunity to see it again should not be missed."—BOSLEY CROWTHER, N. Y. Times.

2nd Big Week!

POTEMKIN PRODUCTIONS PRESENTS

SEEDS OF FREEDOM

A Powerful Modernization of Sergei Eisenstein's Immortal Film Classic, "POTEMKIN" with HENRY HULL · ALINE MACMAHON

At 9 A.M. daily

Continuous from 9 A.M. daily

7th Ave. between 42nd and 43rd St.

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First Exclusive N.Y. Showing at Popular Prices!

A FILM CAVALCADE OF 1000 YEARS OF RUSSIAN HEROS

THE RUSSIAN STORY

IRVING PLACE

RADIO PROGRAM

6:00-WEAF-News Reports
WOR-News; Aunt Jenny's Stories
WJZ-Ministry
WABC-News; Music; Talk
WMAA-News Bulletin
6:05-WMAA-Horace Heidt Records
6:10-WEAF-Minute Men-Ralph Dumke
WMAA-Daily
6:30-WEAF-News; Definitions
WOR-Shopping-Peggy Fitzgerald
WJZ-Nancy Craig-Talk
WABC-Missus Goes A-Shopping
WMAA-News; 5:30
6:45-WABC-Adelaide Hawley-Talk
6:50-WOR-WQXR-News Reports
6:55-WEAF-Everything Goes-Variety
WOR-Quin Wizard
WJZ-Breakfast News-Variety
WABC-News; Studio Music
6:57-WMAA-Hughes, Comments
6:58-WMAA-Recorded Music
WQXR-Studio Musicale
6:59-WEAF-Mary Hamman, Comments
WOR-News; Talk; Music
WABC-This Life Is Mine-Sketch
6:59-WEAF-Robert St. John, News
WABC-Landlady Trio & Curly, Songs
6:59-WQXR-News; Concert Music
WMAA-News Bulletin
7:00-WEAF-Lora Lawton-Sketch
WOR-Talk-Alfred W. McCann
WJZ-Isabel Manning Hewson
WABC-Valliant Lady Sketch
WMAA-News Bulletin
WQXR-Women and the War-Talk
7:00-WMAA-The Little Show-Variety
7:05-WEAF-The Open Door-Sketch
WJZ-Max Hill-News
WABC-Kitty Foyle-Sketch
7:10-WEAF-Help Mate-Sketch
WOR-Lyrics by Letitia
WJZ-The Baby Institute
WABC-Honeycomb Hall-Sketch
WMAA-News Bulletin
WQXR-Composers' Corner
7:15-WEAF-A Woman of America-Play
WJZ-Queen for Happiness
WABC-Bachelor's Children-Sketch
7:15-WOR-WJZ-Neighbors-Talk
7:15-WEAF-Recorded Music
1:15-WABC-Vic and Sade-Sketch
7:20-WEAF-Second Husband-Sketch
WMAA-News Bulletin
WQXR-Show Village-Sketch
WJZ-News; Don Gardner
WABC-Bright Horizons-Sketch
WMAA-News; Lombardo Records
WQXR-Concert Music
7:25-WEAF-David Harum-Sketch
WJZ-Living Should Be Fun
WABC-Aunt Jenny's Stories
7:30-WOR-What Your
7:35-WQXR-News; Luncheon Concert
AFTERNOON
7:40-WEAF-News; Recorded Music
WOR-Boaks Carter, Comments
WJZ-Talk
WABC-News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMAA-News Bulletin
7:45-WMAA-Recorded Music
7:50-WJZ-That's a Fact-Charles Noble
WABC-Big Sister-Sketch
7:55-WJZ-News; Farm and Home Hour
7:55-WABC-Mirth and Madness-Variety
WOR-News; Little Show
WABC-Helen Trenor-Sketch
8:00-WJZ-Victory Garden-E. O. Moore
WABC-Our Old Sunday-Sketch
8:05-WQXR-News; Symphonic Music
8:10-WEAF-Mary Margaret McBride
WOR-Sydney Mosley, Comments

HIGHLIGHTS

Masterwork Hour, 9:00

WNYC . . . Saga of Sym-

phony, 10:00 WLBB . . .

Crossroads of Melody, 11,

WLBB . . . Liberty Music

Hall, 2:00 WLBB . . . Great

Classics, 6:00 WLBB . . .

Lone Ranger, 7:30 WJZ

. . . Blondie, 7:30 WABC

. . . Cavalcade of America,

8:00 WJZ . . . Symphony

Hall, 8:00 WQXR . . .

Musical Cavalcade, 9:30

WQXR . . . Screen Guild

Play, 10:00 WABC . . .

Hollywood Radio Theatre,

10:30 WJZ.

WJZ-H. R. Baughman, Comments

WABC-Life Can Be Beautiful-Play

WMAA-News Bulletin

1:05-WMAA-Recorded Music

1:15-WOR-Lanny and Ginger, Songs

WJZ-Women's Exchange Program

WABC-Ma Perkins-Sketch

1:25-WABC-Talk; Lopes Orchestra

1:30-WABC-Vic and Sade-Sketch

1:45-WEAF-Carey Louman, News

WJZ-Lavale Orchestra

1:55-WQXR-News; Chamber Music

2:00-WABC-The Guiding Light-Sketch

2:05-WABC-Talk-Maria Dana

2:10-WABC-Young Dr. Malone-Sketch

2:15-WABC-Recorded Music

2:25-WABC-Lonely Woman-Sketch

2:30-WABC-The Mystery Chef

2:35-WABC-Joyce Jordan-Sketch

2:40-WEAF-Light of the World-Play

2:45-WEAF-News; Talk-Maxine Keith

2:50-WEAF-Ed East and Polly-Variety

2:55-WABC-We Love and Learn-Sketch

3:00-WABC-Symphony of All Churches

WABC-Pepper Young's Family

3:05-WEAF-Mary Martin-Sketch

3:10-WABC-Mary Martin-Sketch

3:15-WABC-Mary Martin-Sketch

3:20-WABC-Mary Martin-Sketch

3:25-WABC-Mary Martin-Sketch

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'The Key Role of the CIO'



Thoughts on Labor Day

THIS is the Labor Day when labor must make a full reckoning of its role and its tasks.

Looking backward, we can feel that labor has made progress. It is beginning to feel its oats, both economic and political.

In the test of a war which is its own labor has not failed the nation. Its sinew and devotion has made possible the greatest war production schedule of all time. To the armed forces it has contributed plentifully of its sons. And organized labor has done it as a conscious and willful task, self-imposed with a full sense of responsibility.

But labor does not rest content with its contribution to the war production program. It also exerts itself more in helping shape the national and foreign policies of the nation. It has begun to break loose, under the impact of the war, from the old and narrow concept that its function is only trade unionism and that it must leave all else to the political and military experts.

Particularly through the CIO, and also in growing measure in the AFL, labor has been doing more and more in the struggle against defeatism in and out of Congress and in the battle for a correct war strategy of the second front.

But looking ahead in the light of the critical present moment, it must be said that the accomplishments of the past are an insufficient measure for the needs of the present day.

The weaknesses and hesitations of the Commander-in-Chief in putting through a determined drive for a coalition victory can be traced in large measure to the still disunited efforts of labor in the struggle against defeatism in and out of the labor movement.

Particularly the most determined anti-fascists amongst labor must understand the great historic responsibility of the working class to defeat the pro-fascists and appeasers at home and seek a way out of the growing crisis of the anti-Hitler Coalition by strengthening that coalition through two-front war in Europe.

More than any other force in the country, it is up to labor to guarantee joint victory and a peace of collaboration with our Allies. That can be done only if labor joins fully in the battle for the coalition, in the struggle for the immediate opening of the Western Front in Europe.

Among the most pressing tasks is the one of forging unity with the trade union movements of Britain, the Soviet Union and Latin America.

This is the Labor Day that counts. Serious thinking and action by labor are needed to assure the complete destruction of the fascist tyranny and the future of our own democracy.

UAW and Caucuses

ANNOUNCEMENT by Richard T. Leonard that he is a candidate against George Addes for the post of secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, will only add fuel to the deplorable factional situation in the union.

Mr. Leonard opened his campaign with a red-baiting platform, indicating that he is following the footsteps of men who once nearly wrecked the UAW by the use of this very weapon.

Mr. Addes has held the post since the union's inception and has seen it rise from

a membership of 25,000 to more than a million today. Like President R. J. Thomas, Addes has been consistent in his support of the war effort and the policies of the CIO.

The issues before the union which is such a vital force in war production, do not revolve around personalities, but on what the convention can do at this fateful hour to further the war against the Axis and to advance the interests of labor generally. This is how the overwhelming majority of the members feel.

This sentiment was well expressed by the executive board of the large Local 155 of Detroit, in a letter to Addes and Leonard, which we published Friday, announcing that the union's delegates were instructed to stay away from both caucuses or "blobs." The local points out that only such a policy will help the win-the-war forces in both contesting caucuses to unite upon CIO policy and isolate the destructive minority groups who have wormed themselves into both.

The Ford Local, largest of all, in a resolution commits its delegation against factionalism and for constructive unity. The Ford Local condemns red-baiting, Jew-baiting, Negro-baiting, Catholic-baiting or other like efforts to divide the membership.

The UAW membership will applaud such a stand. The scourge of factionalism has already eaten far too much into the great union. Caucus lines have only opened the door to the subversive disruptive groups that have made the automotive industry their concentration center. The convention should express the united will of the membership and repudiate all those who would divert the UAW from its win-the-war course.

Meany's Broadcast

EVERY American of good will could be pleased with the broadcast last week by George Meany, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Meany spoke for post-war international cooperation. He pleaded for such cooperation as essential to "make sure that this war will not be followed by another war 25 years from now."

These words of the AFL secretary are good. They stress a matter which needs to be stressed. It is upon the closer working together of the United Nations in the making and maintenance of the peace that a just and stable state of world affairs depends. Particularly is the continued united action of the three larger members of the coalition requisite for that result.

Such post-war cooperation will be furthered, of course, in no more effective way than through the international working together of the trade union movements of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. But if this international trade union unity is imperative for the post-war world, how much more urgent is it in the present hour of crisis! The joined hands of the British, Soviet and American trade union movements would hasten the day of victory, would shorten the war, would lead to the bringing about of all those desired conditions which are the prerequisites for a stable and just peace.

The American Federation of Labor, of which Mr. Meany is a prominent official, has proved to be a stumbling block to the creation of that international trade union unity which could speed the defeat of Hitler. We trust that AFL affiliates will take the words uttered by Meany last week and make use of them in insisting that there be a change in AFL policy.

Harry Hopkins' Timetable

by James S. Allen

HARRY HOPKINS, the closest adviser of the President, presents his timetable for the war in the October issue of The American Magazine. His article is entitled "We Can Win in 1945." The title immediately recalls the book by Max Werner, the military expert, which is called "We Can Win in 1943." In fact, Hopkins' article is devoted to answering those who, like Werner, think we can win, at least against Germany, this year.

The Presidential adviser builds his case upon two main arguments. The first is that Germany and Japan have all the manpower, resources and positions necessary to put up a long and hard fight. The second is that we, meaning the United States, have shortages in manpower and raw materials and that we have great difficulties in carrying the war to the enemy over vast ocean expanses.

I do not want to give a detailed refutation of Hopkins' contentions. It is relatively easy to demonstrate that it is not the Axis but the United Nations which today enjoys a great superiority of manpower and resources and strategic initiative for the attack.

It is more profitable by far to inquire why Harry Hopkins rushes to print with the illuminating slogan "We Can Win in 1945" when the main question before the governments and peoples of the anti-Hitler Coalition is how to bring Hitler Germany to its knees in 1943.

It does not take an expert in the art of political propaganda to understand that the appearance of Hopkins' article in a widely circulated magazine at this time has something to do with the official perspectives advanced at Quebec. It would be impolitic and improper to attribute Hopkins' views to the official family. But it is not altogether impracticable to take his views as representing something more than Harry Hopkins.

"Harry the Hop" can draw a plausible picture for 1945 only by omitting the most important fact of all. He has gone out of his way to seek out all our difficulties, only to fail to mention our greatest asset.

Reading him you might come to the conclusion that we were in a coalition-less war. He says that Germany has suffered 3,000,000 permanent casualties on the Soviet front, but the main conclusion he draws from this is that the Axis

"still holds the military championship of the world."

In fact, the successes of the Red Army lead him not to joyous and positive conclusions but to very dire and ominous warnings. "Russia, the keystone of the war, is still fighting grimly," he writes. "If we lose her, I do not believe for a moment that we will lose the war, but I would change my prediction about the time of victory."

To say the least, this a passive approach to the problem of victory, the problem of seizing the opportunity offered by the Soviet successes to cut short the war by striking coordinated decisive blows at Hitler Germany.

But Hopkins does more. He concentrates attention upon a pure speculation, completely unfounded, that "we may lose Russia."

He cannot mean that we will lose her as an ally through the defeat of the Red Army. As he rather despondently admits we can count the number of our men involved in fighting by the thousands, while in Russia they are counted by the millions. He is aware that "Sicily was not a major front," that we cannot win by airpower alone and that we must have an army in France before we can be assured of victory.

So it turns out that it is the Soviet Union which is fully involved in the war, while our armies are just beginning to get involved along the periphery. Thus, it seems rather queer to be talking about "losing Russia" when the main question for us still remains to get fully into the war alongside the Soviet Union.

I would like to think that the gloom of Harry Hopkins arises from how little we have yet done in comparison to the Soviet effort. It is possible to feel ashamed about it, but there is no need to be despondent. For that failing can be remedied very easily.

The keyhole in Hopkins' reasoning is revealed by his general formula that we can defeat both Germany and Japan by the end of 1945. But he gives no clue as to whether he thinks Japan or Germany should or can be defeated first. Somehow he manages to evade entirely the great consideration of the war: coalition warfare and the second front in Europe.

Naturally, without coalition warfare it will be a long war.

That, too, is a relative term. Hopkins believes that a short war would end by the autumn of 1945 and that a long war would last until 1948 or 1949.

But the war is already a long war, now in the fall of 1943, because we are dragging it along instead of using the means at hand for bringing it to a conclusion in

the decisive European phase this year.

And without taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the fact that we are one of a mighty Coalition we cannot make a short war. When I hear anyone who professes to talk with authority on the war evading, blurring over, or distorting the question of the Coalition and the second front I know that he is a proponent of a long war.

It means that he is fighting for something else than the speedy destruction of the Hitler tyranny and the whole Axis, for something which to him is more important than a Coalition victory.

It may also mean that he has become paralyzed and immobilized by the emergence of great historic problems, the solution of which raises great fears and doubts.

It is so easy to "if" and "but" one's way out of decisive and historically necessary action. It is much easier to postpone the deed in the vain hope that events may no longer make it necessary than to use the deed to determine the course of events.

It is hard to believe that such a high-placed adviser should suffer from the paralysis of indecision. But that sometimes happens to a whole group and a whole class—sometimes it is fatal, at other times it is merely a passing stroke.

I do not profess to know what the real situation is with respect to Harry Hopkins.

But it does seem to me that our Commander-in-Chief might need new advisers.

And I can think of no better place for them to come from than from the heart of the American people. Millions of advisers, coalesced and made articulate by the willful action of the most determined anti-fascists among labor, can offer some very worthwhile advice which the Commander-in-Chief certainly can ill afford to ignore.

THE FUND DRIVE

Previous total \$81.00
I. B. Bronx, N. Y. 5.00
J. D. New Bedford, Mass. 5.00
Earl Robinson,
Beverly Hills, Cal. 7.13

Total \$98.13

We expect much more from our readers. Therefore, we extend the competition until Saturday, Sept. 11, at which time the person who has donated the highest sum will be entitled to the first issue of The People's War, organ of the Indian Communists, and the second highest will receive the first issue of the London Daily Worker. In addition, a copy of the London Daily Worker will be given for every \$5.00 donation. As of Saturday, Sept. 4, \$7.13 holds first place.

Letters from Our Readers

'We Must Avenge Them'

Hillsdale, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Several weeks ago a resident of Newark received four letters from his Russian relatives who now live in a small city in Siberia. They were among the few to escape from German-occupied areas of the Ukraine. I was fortunate enough to secure the letters and have them translated into English. I have taken excerpts from all four of the letters.

"We ran away from Jitomir and did not fall into the hands of the man-eating wild animals—the Fascists. When the time came to flee we left all behind, but one suitcase with some clothes.

"Our parents were too old to come with us and fell victims to the bandits. Oh, my dear ones, if you only knew of Hitler's decrees—to be strict with the conquered peoples and especially the Jews. We must avenge them, avenge them. We must not lay down our tools, we here and you there.

"My husband's brothers have been at the front since the very first day. Both are captains and have been awarded medals for bravery. My husband is ill, but if he is needed he will go, sick as he is.

"The combination of courage and bitterness against the enemy is as strong among the men as the women. Thanks to our government and to our father, Stalin, we are safe and well provided with work. Those Nazi murderers robbed us even of the utensils with which we cooked, to say nothing of the clothes, even the children's clothes. They rob everywhere and send to Germany.

"But the day is near when our dear blessed Red Army with the great courage inspired by Stalin, will free our land from the fascists. We shall see they get punished for the blood spilled by our old parents, and all the women and small children who were not able to leave our home town."

B. S.

Editor, Daily Worker:

It makes one feel vibrant with hope, like a new-born day, when one learns that a man and woman of such stature as Dr. Elliot White and his wife have joined the Communist Party.

My wife and I joined the Party in its membership drive this year

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

and we feel proud and happy to be in such good company. Here's wishing your Press Drive complete success.

M. STRONG.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In a recent issue of the Packinghouse Worker, official newspaper of the Packinghouse Workers' Organizing Committee, was a list of all the Congressmen and how they voted on issues affecting labor.

I would like to see every labor union in America publish a similar list in their paper and concentrate on getting men to Congress who will represent labor. Seeing the voting records of all the Congressmen certainly emphasizes that there is a great need for a thorough clean sweep in the halls of Congress.

In an earlier issue of this same paper these same Congressmen were referred to as "Minus Men" and I believe a good political slogan could be made about these "Minus Men."

The time is overdue for labor as a group to actively participate in the political life of our country.

CAROLYN HAMLIN.

Editor, Daily Worker:

As a woman fully conscious of the war and the problems we face, I am not taking a vacation—as usual this year.

During my stay at the seashore, I am knitting for Russian War Relief and endeavoring to get subs for the Daily Worker and The Worker.

I am always surprised when I find progressive people who do not read the Daily Worker as our papers publish the news that is ignored by the other press including PM.

Enlightened people should realize that supporting a paper like ours is of paramount importance. There is no wealthy angel here footling the bills.

E. H.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I liked Adam Lapin's column on Welles and the State Department in the Aug. 26th issue. It was a clear estimate of the forces at work there.

The thing that really sticks out and hits you in the eye these days is the gulf that exists between our military victories and the confusion that emanates from the somber halls of the State Department.

JOSEPH HALL.

Editor, Daily Worker:

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JOSEPH HALL.

Canadian AFL Asks Post in War Effort

(Allied Labor News)

QUEBEC, Sept. 5.—The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada (AFL), meeting here this week at its 59th annual convention, demanded the replacement of Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell and called on the federal government to accord labor a partnership in the prosecution of the war.

The convention, attended by 500 delegates representing more than 250,000 unionists, urged the establishment of a federal labor code guaranteeing collective bargaining rights, unfreezing of substandard wages and outlawing of company unions.

In the interests of Canadian war unity, the convention demanded federal action to remedy low wages in the French-Canadian provinces of Quebec, charging that "fifth column forces are exploiting the economic grievances of the French-Canadians in an attempt to create divisions between French and English-speaking Canadians." Full support was pledged to the Quebec unions in their efforts to organize French-Canadian workers.

HITS GOVERNMENT LABOR DEPARTMENT

During the past year the TLOC executive has sought to cooperate with the government but has been repeatedly rebuffed, Percy Bengough, acting TLOC president, told the convention.

He accused the labor department of favoring company unions, charged that the war boards and commissions created by the government are dominated by industrial and financial magnates, and declared: "Cooperation between labor and the government must come through government recognition of labor's role in the war."

Replying to an invitation to attend the convention, Labor Minister Mitchell wired that "he was unable to come." John Bruce, of the Plumbers and Steamfitters, said: "He lacks the intestinal fortitude to come before the convention."

A standing ovation was accorded to J. L. Cohen, labor representative on the War Labor Board. In a strong speech, Cohen stated he had decided to refuse to sit on controversial cases before the Board until government policy was clarified.

He said he had agreed to join the Board on the understanding that it would have the job of correcting "basically unsound and most injurious" federal labor policies.

During the Board's recent inquiry into labor relations in Canada it became apparent, he said, that the government was reluctant to take the public into its confidence and that "we would be obliged to disagree sharply with existing labor legislation and existing labor policy."

Condemning the government for its delay in making public his report as well as the majority report on the labor board's inquiry, he declared: "The time is gone when Canadian labor can merely invite the government to accept the assistance. Labor now must demand a revision of labor policy with every force and weapon it possesses, short of interruption of production."

URGED ALLIED LABOR UNITY

A resolution urging international labor unity and calling for the Trades and Labor Congress to affiliate to the Anglo-Soviet trade union committee will be voted upon later in the week.

N. James, British Trades Union Congress fraternal delegate, told the convention that "the question of the desirability of extending the Anglo-Soviet committee to embrace other trade union movements is under consideration. In the domain of international trade unionism our most arduous task and in many respects our most important task, has been the cultivation of common ground between ourselves and our colleagues in Canada and the United States through the Anglo-American trade union committee."

A. Zander, AFL fraternal delegate, warned against those "who would like to police the post-war world against Britain, the new Russia and the new China" and declared: "Isolationism must be rooted out forever. It is most regrettable that organized labor has had to devote some of its energies to defensive struggle against those forces of reaction which have attempted to use the war situation to destroy the labor movement."

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

SEPT. 6, 1938

BLACKPOOL, ENGLAND.—British soldiers in the Ebro trenches today appealed to the Trades Union Congress, which opened here today, to help save humanity from world wars.

They sent a communication declaring: "Your great Congress, truly known as the Parliament of Labor, can play a great part to force Chamberlain to grant the Spanish government the right to buy arms and to lift the blockade of Spanish Republican ports."

MOSCOW.—The friendship of China and the Soviet Union is based on the "common striving of both countries to bring happiness to all humanity." Yan Tse, new Chinese Ambassador to the U. S. S. R., declared today, in a statement to the Soviet press. He said, in part: "What is most significant is that all these successes—political, economic and cultural upbuilding—have been won without any outside help, thanks exclusively to the persistent and unyielding spirit of the Soviet people, who under the brilliant leadership of their leaders, Lenin and Stalin, are creating a new culture and a new life which formerly could only be dreamed of."

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